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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TO CLEAN UP NEW YORK

LOYAL CITIZENS of New York who have been listening to the jeers from smaller cities and the scornful comments of the European press as each successive day since the murder of Herman Rosenthal, on July 16, brings forth a new tale of police crime and corruption are now beginning to answer—"But watch us clean house!" The indictment and arrest of Lieutenant Becker has been followed by patient search for the four "gunmen" who are said to have done the shooting. Two of them have been found, and several more indictments are likely to be found by the grand jury in a few days. Other agencies than the grand jury are at work and have succeeded in furnishing much aid and information to District Attorney Whitman. Among the interesting facts thus brought to light is that Becker, whose salary as police lieutenant was $2,250 a year, has made bank deposits of over $65,000 since November, 1911. "The facts concerning the whole condition, organization, and discipline of the Police Department" are to be ascertained by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, who have selected Mr. Emory R. Buckner as special counsel. The existence of police wrong-doing and the need of ferreting out the wrong-doers are now freely admitted by the Mayor and the Police Commissioner. "There are occasions when the public soul is deeply stirred, when the public temper is fully aroused, and when the public demand for a house-cleaning persists until the house-cleaning is effected." That this is such an occasion is evident to the Brooklyn *Eagle* and to many New York papers after the spirit shown and the action taken by a citizens' mass-meeting at Cooper Union one night last week. "It looks at last" to the New York *Evening Post* "as if it were going to be possible to give the police a lesson such as they have never had in their history—not even in their experience during the Lexow investigation." And to quote *The Eagle's* optimistic editorial once more:

"The meeting should strengthen the hands of District Attorney Whitman. It should hearten the investigation by the Board of Aldermen. It should spur on the Mayor. It should make the Police Department more alert to establish the division between its honest and dishonest members. It should encourage every newspaper now serving the public interest in putting before its readers the facts as they are consecutively disclosed. And, beyond and above all of these results, it should serve to keep strong and stedfast the determination of the people to remove from the city the reproach now resting upon it."

EMORY R. BUCKNER.

The young New York lawyer who as counsel for the Aldermanic committee investigating police corruption may find himself in a position to win such fame as that which started the political careers of Samuel J. Tilden and Charles E. Hughes.

The chief outcome of the Cooper Union meeting, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, is its provision for a permanent organization which will have "an immense, prolonged, and trying work to perform," even "if the murderers of Rosenthal are convicted and killed, and if the Aldermanic committee exposes completely 'the causes that give rise to systems of blackmail and graft.'" For after a committee of nine had been appointed this resolution was passed:

"That this committee shall have power to increase its number to thirty, including representatives from every borough, and that it may solicit funds, engage counsel, and do whatever is, in its judgment, necessary to vindicate law and order in this city and to bring about such changes as will make more difficult, if not impossible, the recurrence of conditions like the present."

District Attorney Whitman refrained from any criticism of city officials in his address at this meeting and kept himself

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strictly to the problem confronting the city, which he thus put before his hearers:

"The killing of Herman Rosenthal was a murder, of course—an awful murder—but it was more than that. In the light of all the circumstances connected with it, it was a challenge to our very civilization itself.

"It is not a question of who or what Rosenthal was, or who may be Mayor, or who may be Police Commissioner, or who may be District Attorney; it is not a question of Becker or of a few men who may or may not have been accomplices, but it is a question of whether it can be possible for four hired murderers to commit an atrocious crime in the heart of this city and get leisurely away."

The chairman of the Aldermanic committee of inquiry, Mr. Henry H. Curran, called for the support of the citizens of New York, and Mr. Buckner explained the difference between the work of the District Attorney, who "prosecutes specific individuals for specific crimes," and the purpose of the Aldermanic inquiry, which "is to ascertain the facts about general conditions."

"The result of a successful prosecution by the District Attorney is to send Brown or Jones or Smith to jail. The result of the investigation by the Aldermanic committee, if pursued thoroughly and patiently and with the cooperation of all, will be to create conditions which will minimize the temptation now besetting Brown or Jones or Smith."

That the purpose of the protest was not the matter of vice and gambling, but the alliance of crime and the officials, and that hypocrisy is a worse sin than gambling, were the two points emphasized by Dr. Lyman Abbott in a short address which meets with praise from several New York dailies. Certain of Dr. Abbott's sentences are found by observant readers to be somewhat in the style of his Contributing Editor. He said in part:

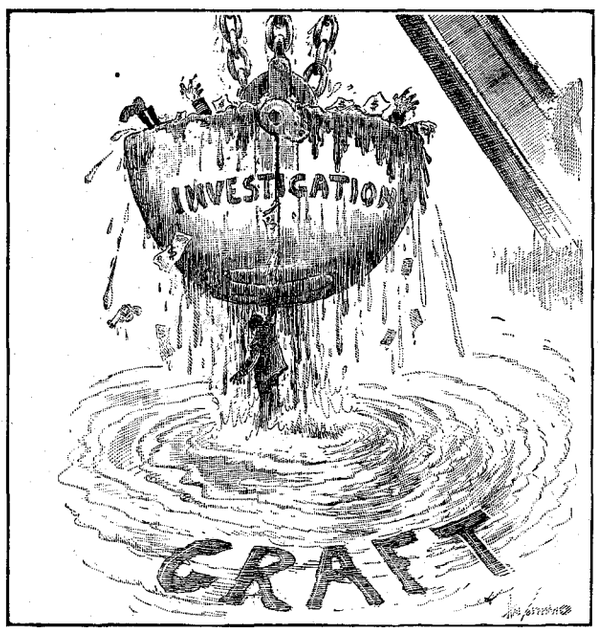
"Democracy is on trial to-night in this our city. The people have authority to make laws—have they power to have those laws obeyed? That is the question which confronts us. The best law unenforced is worth nothing unless worth is put into it by the power that makes the unwilling obey it.

"If any one should propose to authorize the opening of a public park in the vicinity of New York and placing therein a Monte Carlo under the regulation of law and with adequate police protection for the gamesters the whole city would vote down the proposition with wrath. But I declare, with the full meaning of my words in my own mind, that it would be better to have a Monte Carlo in the vicinity of New York under legal regulation, with the gamesters protected by police, than gambling hells scattered over the city under the protection of the police. We think ourselves virtuous, more virtuous than Monte Carlo, because we prohibit gambling, and then permit it. Gambling is a dastardly and a vile vice, but it is not so great a vice as hypocrisy, and a city which pretends to prohibit gambling and does not do it is guilty of hypocrisy.

"To profess a virtue and not to be strong to practise it is the fundamental vice. There is nothing worse.

"The problem to-night is not shall we eradicate vice, but shall we eradicate protected vice?

"It would take a long while—it might—for the doctors to stamp out an epidemic in New York City, but it would not take the city a long time to stamp out any doctors who, pretending to fight the epidemic, were enforcing it and promoting it in order to get their doctor's fees."



DREDGING!
Coffman in the New York *Journal*.

But tho Mr. Hearst's New York *American* admits that "the mass-meeting at Cooper Union was representative and definite," it finds fault because it "lacked either courage or directness in omitting the Mayor from the list of those whom it specifically called to duty and activity." "Gaynor's name," it adds, "should have headed the list of the recalcitrant," for

"there is only one fundamental laggard in the situation, and that is Gaynor! The meeting failed when it failed to say so."

In other metropolitan papers we find the same disappointment, tho perhaps less bitterness. "It is hard for the decent men of New York to bear with Mayor Gaynor just now," remarked *The Tribune* a few days ago. And the Brooklyn *Eagle* regretfully admits that because of his course in the Rosenthal case William J. Gaynor's "otherwise excellent record carries an ineffaceable stigma." There is, however, a noticeable tendency to give the Mayor credit for the change of attitude shown in a recent letter in which he says of the Aldermanic inquiry:

"The great object is to have a thorough investigation, so that we may find out all dishonesty in the Police Department and have the culprits removed and punished. There has been deep-seated grafting in that department for forty years."

"This is well said," comments the New York *World*, and "worthy of the Mayor of New York." But "how much better it would have been if Mr. Gaynor could have so exprest himself in the first place!"

While considering the Rosenthal murder, the New York *Globe* finds it interesting to note "some facts about the murderous proclivities of our population" which the American Prison Association has been gathering. Last year, it seems, New York "achieved a record of 119 homicides, while London, with a population still far beyond ours, lost only 19 of its residents by deeds of violence." "Almost more startling," says *The Globe*,

"is the statement that 'homicidal crimes in the United States increased 450 per cent. since 1889,' and that the ratio of convictions was less than 10 per cent. The same ratio of convictions in Germany was 95 per cent. . . . 'Not one of our murderers in four is brought to trial, not one in twenty-five of those tried receives capital punishment. Murders in the United States increased nearly nine hundred last year, and only one murderer in eighty-six was sentenced to death against one in seventy-four the year before.'"

The Globe adds a word of its own:

"It is manifest that there is radical error in our whole system of crime detection and criminal jurisprudence. Our police are not vigilant, our methods of dealing out justice are farcical. Murderers are too often not run down, the evidence against them is not gathered intelligently, and our courts allow themselves to be used against the interests of society. All this has long been a commonplace of newspaper comment. It is to be hoped that the full report of the Prison Association will present the subject in such a way as to compel attention and prompt adoption of measures that will go to the root of the trouble. . . .

"We are accustomed to the assertion that the right of personal property is a bulwark of our civilization. President Taft in his address of acceptance the other day dwelt on the fact as a matter of current importance. It is high time that our public men addrest themselves with at least as much solicitude to the problem of safeguarding the right to live."

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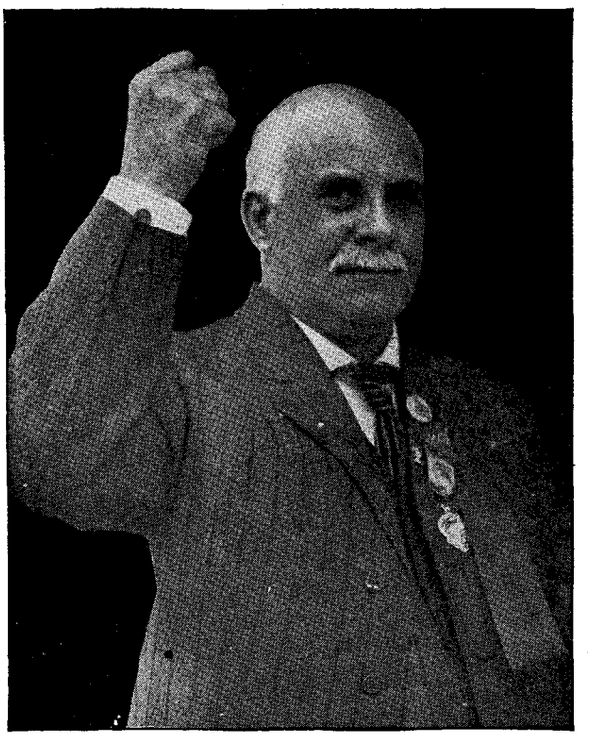
A PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITIONIST

THE VIGOROUS ADVOCACY by the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency of a single Presidential term of six years and the list of disorderly resorts which Mr. Chafin says are flourishing in the District of Columbia appear to furnish newspaper editors with more alluring topics than the party's principles and platform. The nomination of Eugene W. Chafin for President and Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio for Vice-President, and Mr. Chafin's recent speech of acceptance in Waukesha, Wisconsin, are reported by a majority of the press without comment—perhaps because the ticket is the same as that put in the field in 1908. Where there is any comment in the religious press it is in almost all instances friendly. In somewhat striking contrast to these is the attitude of the New York *Herald*, which describes the Prohibitionists as "a party faithful to its futility," and remarks:

"If there is one political organization in the United States that may challenge comparison for its unfaltering devotion to its principles it is the Prohibition party. As regularly as a Presidential year rolls around members of this faithful but hopelessly outnumbered party meet, nominate a ticket, cheerfully pay their expense bills and adjourn, to be no more heard of for another four years. They are without hope of reward. Such zeal deserves a better fate—even a better cause."



EUGENE W. CHAFIN.

Who has accepted his second nomination for the Presidency from the Prohibition party on what he considers "the most progressive platform adopted by any party this year."

Prohibitionist papers, however, sound no note of despair. *The American Advance* (Chicago) sees the party's great opportunity at this time when "party shackles are being broken," and adds with pride:

"The National Prohibition party has been in existence for more than forty years; during that time it has witnessed the birth and demise of twenty-one national parties. In its platforms, State and national, and in the campaigns throughout its career it has favored and advocated every sound political issue of a truly progressive character."

Mr. Chafin, in his speech of acceptance, also emphasized the progressiveness of the platform, describing it as "the broadest and most comprehensive adopted by any political party this year." Besides declaring against liquor as "the world's greatest plague," the Prohibition candidate exprest warm approval for a number of the other planks—woman suffrage, suppression of the white-slave traffic, arbitration, a tariff commission, inheritance tax, direct election of Senators, the initiative, referendum and recall. Of the one-term clause and its provision that this be for six years Mr. Chafin argues:

"The time has come in our history when we have too much President, too much politics, too frequent Presidential elections."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.) replies with some asperity to this:

"A single term in the White House has many advocates, but the proposition can not be supported on the ground taken by Mr. Chafin, who is not within gunshot of the mansion, and never will be."

MEAT PRICES STILL SOARING

THE ONLY cheer the newspapers find in the news that beef prices, now at a record height, are to "go up and up," is that it is midsummer, and we can get along very well on fruits and vegetables. In Chicago the advance in the price of beef on the hoof is reflected in the city markets and restaurants. The consumer, ordering meat for his family table, finds the price of all grades of beef advanced from three to five cents a pound, depending on the cut. And in most of the restaurants, we read in the news dispatches, there have been horizontal advances in the cost of meat orders. For instance, "'small steaks' have been advanced as high as ten cents an order." There are muttered protests, but most of the papers find themselves forced to accept the packers' explanation and to agree that these high prices are the result of national conditions. The Cleveland *Leader* finds a sufficient cause in "the growth of the population without anything like an equal increase in the production of live stock"; and believes that this condition will "continue and become more extreme," for "in a well-populated country the supply of meat tends always to grow smaller in proportion to the number of inhabitants." But the St. Louis *Republic* is more specific and sets forth briefly a number of the causes for the cattle shortage and consequent high prices which have been alleged by various agricultural and market experts. We read:

"The ranges are gone, and with them the beef that grew on a thousand hills. Dairying is a rising industry, and the dairyman aids but little in furnishing a meat supply. The South has not yet awakened to the value of live stock as a source of income. The rise has been general for years, but the sudden lift in prices may be traced in great part to the season of 1911.

"Last year was what farmers call a 'dry year.' The corn crop was short, oats failed to fill and the wheat yield was poor in many sections. Dry weather aggravated conditions in late summer and fall. There were no pastures, and cattle were sold to get rid of them before the winter. The winter was unprecedentedly long. Feed was scarce. Cattle and live stock were dumped on the markets. When spring came there were no cattle to go on the pastures, and as a consequence there are but light shipments now.

"Part of the blame for present high prices may be laid to the failure of the potato crop of last year. The scarcity of this great staple helped to lift the prices of all substitutes. A heavy yield of food crops this season will help to restore conditions to the normal, but it is hardly likely that beef will drop back to the selling prices of even a half dozen years ago."

Serious consideration of the subject in Washington may give rise to more investigation. But the Secretary of Agriculture simply continues to sound his alarms against waste and to assert that there will be no relief from the beef shortage until the farmers adopt improved methods. Chairman Underwood reminded an interviewer that "if the so-called Farmers' Free List Bill, which we sent to the President at the last session, had been signed it would have allowed free competition between the meats

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of Argentina and those sold by the Beef Trust." Other Congressmen think that the taking off of meat duties would bring some measure of relief. Says Mr. Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota:

"As a general thing, the meats sold in this country are high-priced meats. Our cattle are raised on high-priced lands and nurtured on high-priced feed. We raise the finest meat in the world. It is beyond the reach of many poor people in our country. The cattle of Argentina and Mexico do not compare with ours in quality. They do not produce meat of the quality raised in this country.

"It is possible that the free admission of meat would reduce the price for a production that is not sold to any large extent in this country. It would probably open up a source of supply of meat of a cheaper quality, what is generally known as 'chuck' meat, that is now sold in comparatively small quantities in this country. If this theory is correct then the free admission of meat would tend to reduce the cost of living."

If the tariff on meats were taken off, then, believes the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "it would not be necessary to wait another generation for lower beef prices, and there is no sense in maintaining a high tariff on an article when it is impossible for the home producers to meet a constantly increasing demand." And the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), confident that an incoming Democratic administration would undertake to bring about this relief, declares: "There will not be high-priced meat for years, not if the people of the United States vote intelligently in November."

KEEPING THE PEACE IN NICARAGUA

THE LANDING of American marines and sailors in Nicaragua and their sharing in the defense of the capital against the attacks of an insurrectionary force, does not fill American papers with such apprehensions as did the intervention in Cuba and the mobilization on the Mexican border. The cases are different, we are told. President Diaz asked for assistance, because his own forces were inadequate to the protection of American property in and near Managua. And the series of revolutionary disturbances which have afflicted Nicaragua have so retarded the proper development of that country that no one, in the Charleston *News and Courier's* opinion, should object to this rather drastic manner of soothing General Mena's warlike ambition. General Mena was Secretary of War under President Diaz, who succeeded Estrada. He is said to be ambitious, influential, and a candidate for the Nicaraguan presidency at the next election in October. Disagreement arose between him and the President, and General Mena was dismissed from office after refusing to resign. On July 29 he began to make war on the Government. He is in possession of several Nicaraguan cities, and from the hills near Managua he has been bombarding the city with field guns. Early attempts to carry it by assault were repulsed with the aid of the American sailors guarding the United States legation.

This trouble, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "would have been averted had Congress harkened to the words of the President and Secretary of State regarding the loan to Nicaragua." It explains:

"By underwriting a loan to Santo Domingo a few years ago, and by supervising the collection of the revenues in that country, the United States has been the means of preserving order there, and thus aiding us as well as Santo Domingo. We have braced up the Government there, given a sort of guarantee of stability to it, and have furnished all its creditors with an assurance that their claims against that country, if found to be legitimate, will be satisfied. Nicaragua's government has asked us for a similar arrangement for herself, and the President and the Secretary of State have favored it, but Congress has withheld its approval. Thus the forces of discontent which are always more or less active in most of the smaller Latin-American countries, as well as in some of the larger ones, have found an incentive for assault on the government."

The "Knox-Morgan" policy, as the Baltimore *American* understands it, "is to have Nicaragua placed under the bond of an American loan so as to keep peace and to proceed thus with other noisy little republics." This interesting episode, it adds, "may have wide consequence and may establish a precedent for the creation of a debtor relation of the lesser republics or one of them to this country in amounts and under conditions that would insure peace."

But the New York *Journal of Commerce* does not think that the Administration will

"advance the cause of the Nicaraguan loan by landing marines to keep order in that country. One objection to ratifying the treaty on which the loan rests has been the belief that it would compel us to maintain order in Nicaragua. The reply has been made that there would be little or no danger of anything of the sort. If we are compelled to land troops to take care of our consul and the few American residents under present conditions, how large a force would be needed to protect an investment of several millions of American dollars?"

Some doubts regarding this intervention likewise occur to the New York *Tribune:*

"We might be asked to intervene in like manner in each of the four other states, and as occasion for such action arises, on an average, at least once in five years in each, we should have to intervene in one of them every year. Or else, having restored peace and order, the United States would have to maintain them by permanent occupation. Really, we can not thus make this country the common bailiff of the continent. If we did we should soon incur bitter hatred of people who would regard us as oppressors and despots.

"Far better than this suggestion is the news which comes from San Salvador. We are told that the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago has taken the matter up and will intervene, or offer intervention, between the Nicaraguan Government and the insurgents. . . . The essential thing in the movement is that it is an intelligent attempt to work out Central America's salvation from within, which is immeasurably better than getting salvation forcibly imposed from outside."

The example of President Diaz in consenting to the use of American forces for the protection of American interests is one that should commend itself to President Madero, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, which adds: "If the United States were permitted to do the same police duty in Mexico that it is doing in Nicaragua, some of the worst features of the revolutionary disturbance in the former country would soon be eliminated."

But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* sees a difference between the two cases, and says:

"There is a good practical reason for the difference in policy. Nicaragua is so little that she can be coerced without any great expenditure of energy, while to undertake a similar task in Mexico would doubtless result in a protracted and costly war.

"It is the way of the world. The United States merely does as other big nations do. She can with little trouble and with no annoyance to the people at home give protection to her subjects in Nicaragua. To extend the same protection to Americans in Mexico would be costly to the Government and irritating to the great mass of Americans. The discrimination is one of expediency.

'Nicaragua is, of course, a chronic trouble-maker. It is impossible to impress on the minds of the Nicaraguans the advisability of being peaceable and orderly. This country has done everything within reason to check the national tendency to lawlessness. Whether or not the proposed $10,000,000 Nicaraguan loan, which has been held up by the United States Senate would have any lasting effect in placing the tiny republic on a business basis is at least debatable. The visit of Secretary Knox seems to have made no impression; while the active intervention of this country in opposition to Zelaya appears to have already been forgotten.

"No Latin-American country more severely tries the patience of the big Anglo-Saxon guardian. No one of the baby republics so richly merits a spanking on general principles. So that the plain inconsistency and seeming cowardice of doing in Nicaragua what can not safely be done in Mexico will be forgiven by most Americans."

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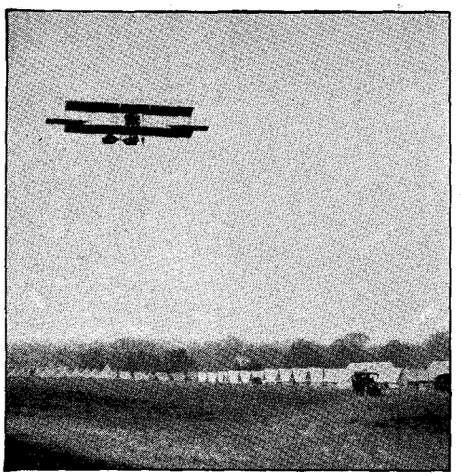
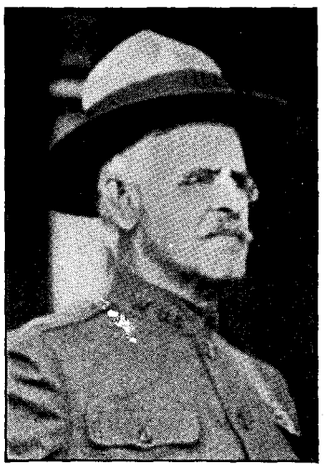


ONE OF THE SCOUT AEROPLANES.

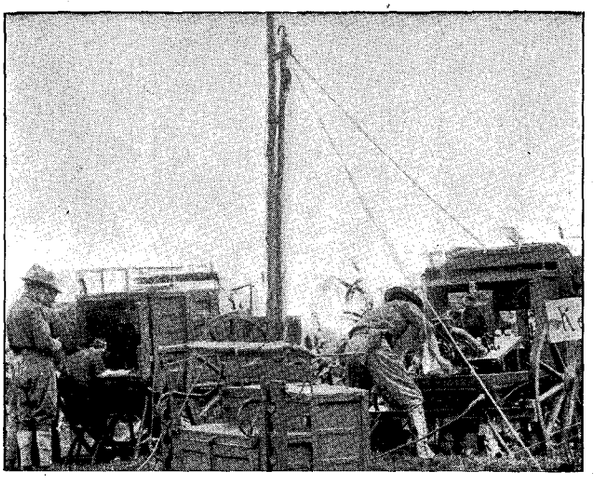
GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS,
Chief Umpire.

FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

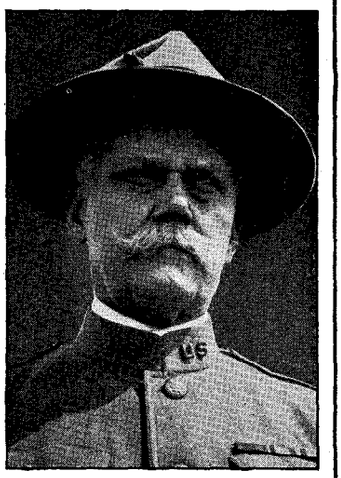
A SKIRMISH IN FLOWERY MEADOWS.



GENERAL A. L. MILLS,
Commander of the "Blues."



A FIELD WIRELESS OUTFIT.



GENERAL F. A. SMITH,
Commander of the "Reds."

THE MIMIC WAR IN CONNECTICUT.

In this year's army maneuvers the "Blues" are defending New York City from an invading force of "Reds." In all 20,000 troops, including both regulars and National Guardsmen, are in the field.

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THE HUNTER.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

DON QUIXOTE.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

ADVENTURES OF A BULL MOOSE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PANAMA PROGRAM

IT WAS WITH a gasp of surprize, declares one editor, that the Senate discovered that it had done an unpopular thing in exempting from tolls, with what seemed to many a cynical disregard of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, American vessels using the Panama Canal. As a concession, apparently, to the sentiment revealed by wide-spread newspaper protest, the conferees removed from this exemption American ships engaged in foreign trade, but left to American coastwise vessels the privilege of using the canal without payment of tolls. While rejoicing that "one clause which few had the hardihood to deny was in gross and open violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has been stricken out," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that "all who are jealous for the nation's honor" should oppose the remaining discrimination in favor of American coastwise shipping. "Certainly if the provision is to be administered without offense and without breach of faith there will have to be a much stricter definition of coastwise commerce than is contained in the pending bill," admits the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which goes on to say that "even with the great improvement made by the conference committee" the bill "is still a crude and undigested makeshift, devised in a manner repugnant to sound principles of legislation." In spite of the "glimmerings of sanity" introduced into the bill by the conference committee representing the two Houses of Congress, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) declares it to be still "so objectionable that it should be promptly vetoed by the President." As the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) sees it, the bill "contains good features, doubtful features, and vicious features." Among the provisions retained by the conference committee are the following:

"Exemption from tolls to American coastwise ships.

"Admission for foreign-built ships to registry in this country when owned by Americans and used in foreign trade.

"Establishment of a one-man type of government for the zone.

"Amplification of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to dispose of steamship lines that may possibly be operated as competitors.

"And that the fixing of tolls shall be left to the President."

While some papers, such as the New York *American* (Dem.) and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), stoutly defended even the Senate's provision allowing free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, others go so far in the other direction as to insist that even the discrimination in favor of American coastwise vessels is an indefensible violation of our treaty agreement. "Our perfidy will come high in more ways than one," the New York *World* (Dem.) warns us. On the other hand, the New York *American* remarks that "we have a right to treat our own ships in our own canal precisely as we please," and it insists that "this principle should be established and maintained." When the Senate voted to give free use of the canal to American ships in foreign trade England registered a protest. That this protest will still stand may be inferred from the following comment in the London *Daily Express:*

"If any responsible mind in America sincerely believes that the Panama Canal Bill can be put right by dropping the clause allowing free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade and retaining the clause allowing free passage to American ships engaged in the coasting trade, then that mind must be childlike and bland. This is no more than the change of a letter. The offense against international morality and the menace to British rights secured by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty remain intact."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which regards the exemption of coastwise shipping as "the only absolute blot remaining on the bill," has this to say:

"Plausible argument is made in support of the right to provide for this exemption, on the ground that foreign vessels are already excluded from the coasting trade and there would be no unfair advantage in competition with them in the use of the canal. Consequently foreign nations would have no ground for complaint. This does not alter the fact that no such distinction is made in the treaty pledging the Government against any discrimination whatever. Besides, it is claimed by Canada, with a fair show of reason, that her trade would be adversely affected. If there would be Canadian shipping plying between the two coasts of the Dominion, with the right of foreign trade on the way between ports of Canada and United States ports on either coast, it might be materially affected if the vessels were subject to tolls at the Isthmus while American coasting vessels were not. Then there might be retaliation on the Canadian canals which our vessels now use 'on terms of entire equality.' Furthermore, our shipping having a monopoly of the coasting trade and being subject to no competition except that of our own transcontinental railroads in that between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there is no reason affecting our domestic trade for this discrimination. It would be for the sole benefit of the vessel owners and a subsidy to help them in competition with the railroads, for which there is no justification."

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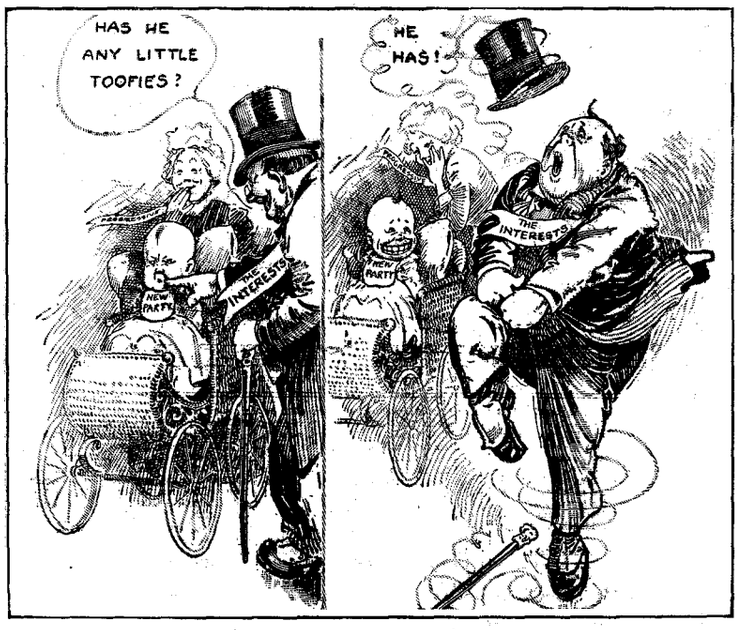

BETTER BE CAREFUL!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

FROM THE COCOON TO THE BUTTERFLY.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

YOUNG HOPEFUL.

Those journals which defend the idea of extending special favors to American shipping repeat their former argument that the Panama Canal is our canal and a costly one, and that under the treaty we pledged ourselves not to discriminate between nations, but we can discriminate in our own favor if we please.

To other editorial minds this policy is "the path of shame." The New York *World* has it that "to break this treaty at the call of private greed must eventually mean turning our backs upon the noble record of the United States as a leader in the cause of international arbitration and the peace of the peoples."

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) speaks of—

"A Panama Canal bill, which amounts to enacting an international lawsuit, which we must either carry before the Hague Tribunal, with every probability of losing our case, or stultify our arbitration policy, which would, of course, provoke reprisals a hundred times more costly for American freights than the dishonorable dole conceded to the political shipping ring."

There are others in no less indignant temper. "They would sell our birthright of good faith and fair dealing for a mess of tolls," says the New York *Evening Post*. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks "the Senate in one of its fits of madness and of folly has outdone itself." The British press can see no alternative but arbitration at The Hague. *The Daily Express* proposes to hit back by putting on harbor duties against American ships. The London *Times* mingles dignity and firmness:

"The interests involved are too great and the rights, as we conceive, infringed are too plain for us to refrain from asserting them as strongly as the forms of intercourse with a friendly nation will allow. . . . . .

"Should diplomacy fail to solve the controversy—a contingency we can hardly think probable—confident in the goodness of our cause, we shall unhesitatingly propose to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague."

The clause of the bill keeping out railroad-owned ships is declared by the friends of the bill to be back of this protest. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* states this side of the controversy:

"That the transcontinental railways are the real authors of Great Britain's protest against the projected small favor to American coasting vessels is easy to believe. On this point our roads and those of Canada are probably working hand in hand. For years they used their influence against all the Isthmian canal projects. After the Panama scheme was entered upon some of the officials of the trunk lines exprest the opinion that the waterway would eventually benefit them by the increase in the trade of the interior which it would induce. This is probably the correct view, but as the bill now before Congress discriminates against vessels owned by the railways, American as well as Canadian, the roads of the two countries have a like reason to oppose this measure."

A characteristic reply is that of the New York *Times* that the anti-railroad features are "unjust," and "a matter of domestic policy." The New York *Mail* (Prog.) objects to the idea of excluding railroad-owned ships. It argues that the canal is a public highway, and the whole public must be allowed right of way upon it. It takes this look ahead:

"Let us suppose that, under a law attempting to exclude railroad-owned ships, the master of a certain vessel demands passage through the Panama Canal, when it is finished, and is unable to disprove that some railroad company owns the whole or a part of his vessel. He is refused entrance, and is turned back. He goes to the court for relief, challenging the constitutionality of the exclusion. Does any one imagine that any American court would fail to take his view, and would invalidate the statute under which the exclusion was attempted?

"The proposition is quite the same as a proposition would be to exclude railroad barges from the Erie Canal. Does any one suppose that could be done?"

The clause concerning the admission of foreign-built ships to registry if owned by Americans brings other divisions of opinion. The New York *Commercial* (Com.) reports that it has brought a storm of protest: "Representatives of American shipyards say this provision will put them out of business." But the Springfield *Republican* lists this same clause as one of the "good" features:

"For many years the protective theory has been grossly abused by preventing such vessels from being admitted to United States registry, and the American merchant marine in consequence has been kept in a state of decay."

Similarly the provision closing the canal to ships owned by corporations violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law is applauded and condemned. This and the amendment that the Interstate Commerce Commission may compel railroads to divest themselves of control of steamships if it decides that ownership is detrimental to the public interest are described in the New York *Times* as "totally irrelevant populistic prohibitions against the trusts and the corporations."

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A NEW PARCEL-POST PLAN

THE ADOPTION of the Bourne-Bristow parcel-post plan by the Senate without debate appears to have set an example to our editors, who are approving or disapproving in unusually mild tones. Many of them content themselves, as the New York *World* does, with explaining what the plan provides, and hazarding that it may not prove as complicated in operation if it becomes a law as might appear at first glance. The country is to be mapped in units of area thirty miles square, and the rates for these units fixt according to eight zones of distance. For city and suburban rural-route delivery the rate for the first pound is to be five cents, one cent for each additional pound, and fifteen for the maximum weight of eleven pounds. Outside the city, the zones and charges are to be:

	First Pound	*Each Additional Pound*	*Eleven Pounds*
50 mile zone	.05	.03	.35
150 mile zone	.06	.04	.46
300 mile zone	.07	.05	.57
600 mile zone	.08	.06	.68
1,000 mile zone	.09	.07	.79
1,400 mile zone	.10	.09	$1.00
1,800 mile zone	.11	.10	1.11
Over 1,800 miles	.12	.12	1.32

The Senate's amendment provides eight zones instead of six, and readjusts the rates set by the House. The friends of the plan say that with indexes and charts a postmaster can determine the proper charges quickly enough, and the operation will not prove cumbersome.

Among editors who choose a middle course in their remarks the observation of the New York *Sun* that it is unlikely that such a plan will prove satisfactory in operation but "will do as the starting-point for improvement" is characteristic. To those who predict bad consequences for country and suburban merchants it advises calm and adds:

"The retail trading of the nation is not going to be monopolized by a few mail-order houses simply because quick, safe and cheaper transportation of packages has been undertaken by the Government, any more than it has been by department stores against which that famous political economist Richard Croker was wont to raise a trembling and plaintive voice. The cross-road store is not yet doomed."

The objectors to the plan argue that distance of carrying and weight should not be the only factors considered.

The New York *Times* thinks that sellers near good markets will have a great advantage under the zone plan, "but it is doubtful how much of it they will give to consumers," while buyers far removed from good producing-centers will gain nothing from the plan.

THE HIGH COST OF ELECTION

"DEMOCRACY" is responsible for the ousting of Theron E. Catlin, of Missouri, from Congress and for a House Committee report urging similar action for Charles C. Bowman, of Pennsylvania. The difference of opinion among editors is upon whether to spell the word with a capital "D" or with a small letter. Both of the Congressmen named are Republicans; both are charged with having spent for their elections sums not mentioned in their reports upon campaign expenses—sums perhaps "undemocratically" large. The House report upon Bowman charges that he obtained his election by "fraud, coercion, and the illegal use of money." A dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.) says that he admits spending $7,194, but denies that he spent other money illegally in hiring conveyances to bring his friends to the polls. The committee does not recommend the seating of the contestant. In Congressman Catlin's case the vote of the House was 121 to 71 to unseat him and 104 to 79 to elect his opponent, Patrick Gill, Democrat.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) speaks of the action of the House in Catlin's case as "crowning infamy" and "political thievery," and remarks that in the vote by which Gill was elected eight Democrats "mustered up sufficient courage to defy the party leaders and vote their honest conviction." None of the editors find it necessary to attack Mr. Catlin personally or have anything to say about him that is harsh in tone. The case is viewed as simply a matter of whether the Congressman was or was not a party to the disbursements his wealthy father made. These would have brought the campaign expense totals to somewhere near $10,000 above the limits of $662 set by Missouri law.

The New York *World* (Dem.) appears to represent the view of the Democratic press in its comment that the unusual importance of the case is in its bearing on the stricter construction of corrupt practises legislation. *The World* remarks in this connection:

"Catlin's election was not procured by fraud, and his personal campaign expenses appear to have been within the limit prescribed by the Missouri statute. Yet the intent of the law was clearly violated by the lavish use of money in his interest by members of his family, and it is on the presumption that he must have been cognizant of the conditions that he is deprived of his seat.

"There is a reflection of party politics in the vote by which the action was taken. But the case none the less exhibits a nicer recognition of the spirit of the laws against political corruption which makes it a most valuable precedent."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALL coons do not look alike to me.—The Bull Mooser.—*Columbia State.*

THOSE limericks are another heavy load for Candidate Wilson to carry.—*Boston Journal.*

THE plural of bull moose is no longer the question. What will the plurality be?—*Boston Journal.*

TWO armies are fighting for New York. It hardly seems worth while.—*Philadelphia North American.*

LORD MERSEY'S *Titanic* inquiry commission seems to put most of the blame on the iceberg.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT looks as if the Detroit aldermen will be compelled to hold their meetings in the county jail.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has reduced freight rates on excelsior. Is this another victory for the breakfast-food trust?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT may be correct to pay Lorimer for his expenses in getting out of the Senate, but no one yet has proposed to reimburse him for his expenses in getting in.—*Springfield Republican.*

IN order to determine whether a Belasco drama is adapted from the work of another popular playwriter, it falls to a New York jurist to sit through a production of both plays. Retribution appears to be visiting itself upon the bench.—*Portland Oregonian.*

WE stand at Armywormville, and we battle for the crop.—*Columbia State.*

AND if any man suggests another convention, lynch him on the spot.—*New York Sun.*

WE learn with amazement that Crooksville, Ohio, is a Roosevelt stronghold.—*Columbia State.*

MR. TAFT continues to play golf, and, as Milton said, "strictly meditate the thankless Moose."—*Chicago Tribune.*

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH'S Armageddon would seem to be at some indeterminate point between Beverly, Mass., and Oyster Bay.—*Washington Star.*

A MASSACHUSETTS suffragist will take the stump for Roosevelt. The feminine of Bull Moose is Bull doe—plural, Bulldozers.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A CERTAIN degree of originality there certainly is in launching a white Progressive party for the South to the tune of "John Brown's Body."—*New York Sun.*

THE five hundred ear specialists who have met in Boston to adopt a program of noise abolition have plainly overlooked the fact that this is a Presidential year.—*New York Sun.*

THE effort to kill off Governor Wilson is still confined to calling him "Dr." or "Prof." They don't dare to call him by the other title he has had—"President."—*Springfield Republican.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ULSTER STILL FIGHTING HOME RULE

THE FIGHTING BLOOD of Ulster has again been roused by Mr. Asquith's attempt, under the alleged dictation of Mr. John Redmond, to carry Home Rule through the House of Commons. The great dockyards of Belfast have been scenes of horrible riot; the police have been stoned so that the London *Pall Mall Gazette* actually speaks of "The coming Civil War in Ireland." Mr. Asquith, leader of the Government, and Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, have had an oratorical duel in the House of Commons over this question, and the scene presented formed, declares the paper cited, "a dramatic situation." Mr. Bonar Law had recently made a speech at Blenheim, where he held a meeting under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough. In the course of his speech the leader of the Opposition said, hitting at Mr. John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist: "Only the other day the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom was led captive to Dublin to grace the triumph of a man on whose support he ought not to depend," and of Ulster and Home Rule he further remarked: "If the attempt be made under present conditions to force Home Rule on Ulster I can imagine no length of resistance to which Ulster will go in which I shall not be ready to support them." This was the point in his speech which roused the storm on which *The Pall Mall* comments as follows:

SUGGESTION FOR A NEW IRISH POSTAGE STAMP.

—*Punch* (London).

"Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons last night was challenged on the speech which he made at Blenheim on the subject of Ulster.

"He reiterated everything which he then said, and was enthusiastically and whole-heartedly cheered by his followers.

"Unionists realize the seriousness of the situation, and are unafraid.

"Mr. Asquith attempted to browbeat Mr. Bonar Law and induce him to water down or disavow what he had said.

"Mr. Bonar Law refused to do anything of the kind.

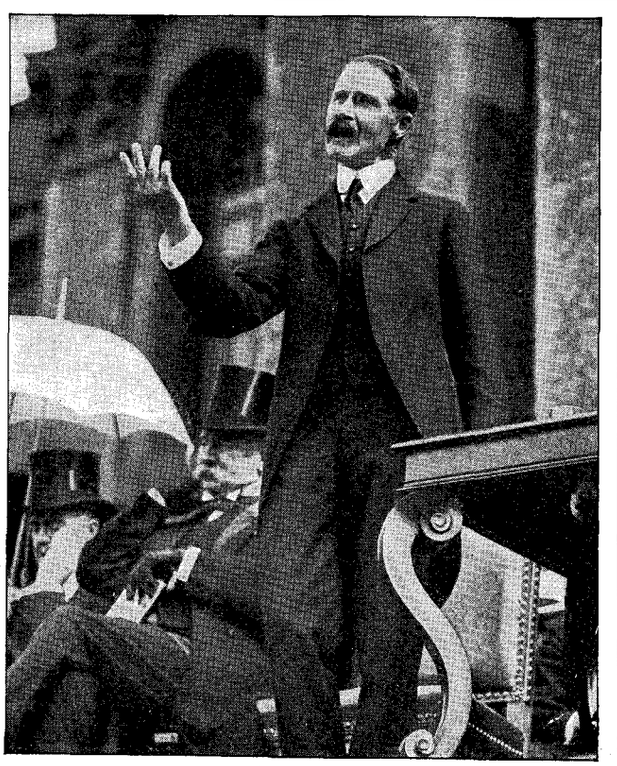
"The scene in the House was tense and dramatic."

Speaking of Ulster's resistance the London *Times* judicially remarks:

"We have repeatedly warned the Government that they can not hope to continue for a period of two years to trifle with the dearest interests of a great community for their own party advantage, trusting to good fortune to provide a way out at the end of the allotted time. Great communities which are threatened in their liberties and in everything which concerns their identity and their most cherished traditions are not in the habit of sitting still and allowing the enemy to draw his toils around them before they begin to struggle; and the Government need not be surprized if they are compelled, much sooner than they would themselves have chosen, to decide how far they are in earnest with their policy of Home Rule. Are they ready definitely to commit themselves, in the name of liberty and self-government, to the course

SIR EDWARD CARSON

Declaring "We will shortly challenge the Government to interfere with us if they dare, and we will with equanimity await the result."



MR. BONAR LAW,

Who said: "I can imagine no length of resistance to which Ulster will go in which I shall not be ready to support them."

CHAMPIONS OF ULSTER'S DEFIANCE SPEAKING AT THE BLENHEIM RALLY.

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of imposing their bill on a community of a million of people at the point of the bayonet? That is the question which they have known from the first they would sooner or later have to face; and now it seems possible that they may have to face it much sooner than they expected or desired.

"We say nothing at present of the reflex action in Great Britain of a policy of violence, or of how resort to it either by the Ulster loyalists or by the Government would be regarded by the nation at large. That is a question which could only be decided by the event."

The case for Ulster is well stated by the late Duke of Devonshire on the same lines, as quoted by Sir Edward Carson, M.P. for Dublin University, in a letter addrest to the London *Times*. The passage runs as follows:

"The people of Ulster believe, rightly or wrongly, that under a government responsible to an imperial parliament they possess at present the fullest security which they can possess of their personal freedom, their liberties, and their right to transact their own business in their own way. You have no right to offer them any inferior security to that; and if, after weighing the character of the government which it is sought to impose upon them, they resolve that they are no longer bound to obey a law which does not give them equal and just protection with their fellow-subjects, who can say—how, at all events, can the descendants of those who resisted King James II. say—that they have not a right, if they think fit, to resist, if they think they have the power, the imposition of a government put upon them by force?"

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law are responsible for all the Ulster riots in which 157 men were arrested and the police backed up by a regiment of troops, according to such Liberal organs as *The Westminster Gazette* (London), in which we read:

"Such are the dangerous absurdities of this toying with treason, and we are glad that the Prime Minister seized the opportunity to say a perfectly straight word to the leader of the Opposition on this subject. There is unquestionably a small fanatical party in Ulster which, if the Opposition leaders choose to encourage it, can be beaten up to violent resistance. Apparently it is to be encouraged if Home Rule is carried under this Parliament, and it is not to be encouraged if Home Rule is carried after another election. The assumption of all Unionist speeches on Ulster is that it can be turned on or off at will, organized so as to operate at a certain date and under certain conditions, and not to operate before that date or under other conditions. These conditions are apt to break down, for there is apparently a good deal more of the merely 'spasmodic or sporadic' element in the movement than the Unionists leaders appear to realize; but none the less they have made themselves responsible for declaring the doctrine that 'organized rebellion' is justified, and for fixing the date and conditions on which it may be undertaken. The movement is to that extent of their making, and we may say with much confidence that without their sanction and approval there would be no dream of organized rebellion at all, tho there might be a certain amount of rowdyism. . . . . .

"The Ulster movement is the second or third die-hard movement which has been attempted by the Unionist party, and each of them is justified by the pretext that there must be another election before anything is done about anything. We have had two elections in little more than two years, and if anything was clear to the ordinar[illegible] intelligence at the last election it was that the return of the Liberal party to power must mean the passing of a Home Rule Bill. It was declared specifically by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, it was alleged by every member of the Opposition. Yet, having staked and lost, the Opposition leaders now look to Ulster to save them from the consequences. We can only say that politics conducted on these principles must lead the party of law and order to anarchy and the country to a complete *impasse*. The Prime Minister aptly reminds Mr. Bonar Law that if by any turn of the wheel the Unionist party should find itself in power before the Home Rule Bill was passed, his doctrine would *a fortiori* justify the Nationalist majority in violent resistance. We hope recent events in Ulster will have a steadying effect on the Opposition Front Bench, or, failing that, on the rank and file of the party—many of whom seem far from comfortable about the developments of Blenheim Orangery."

The Liberal *Daily Mail* (London) speaks in the same vein of the "incendiary preaching of the Tory leaders" and further says of the Belfast riots:

"The attempt of Mr. Law and Sir E. Carson to escape responsibility is as disingenuous as it is futile. They have appealed to Ulster to resist Home Rule by violence. They have promised and still promise to support the lawbreakers. And altho now—at the first indication that their policy is being carried into effect—they seek to desert their victims, they will be morally responsible for every act of violence which follows on their teaching. We hope that they will be made legally responsible also. The law was able to put Mr. Tom Mann in prison for advising soldiers not to shoot the men of their own class. Surely it is equal to putting into prison men who provoke others to violence in order to make law impossible."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE PANAMA CANAL BILL

A DEADLY TARIFF WAR, declare the French press, will be the main result if Congress passes the Canal Bill discriminating in favor of American vessels in the matter of tolls. The English papers take the situation calmly, and are generally reserved or silent on the subject. The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, openly denounces the form in which the bill has been passed by the Senate, but says guardedly that England is likely to demand that the question be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, for, after all, this paper adds:

"It is a matter of business and not of honor and security, and it should be met by business methods. If Americans intend to discriminate against British ships we are fully justified in retaliation on Canadian lakes and Canadian canals."

While the German press reserve their comment, they print the violent words which the leading papers of Paris pour forth against what they style American treachery and perfidy. Thus we read in the *Matin* (Paris):

"The vote of Congress is a violent and flagrant violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Doubtless England will address a second protest to Washington. The language of Mr. Cummins in the Senate heightens the gravity of the situation, and it needs only a repetition of incidents such as these to demolish to its very foundations the traditional friendship existing between America and Great Britain."

"Legally and morally," declares the *Liberté* (Paris), "the United States is bound to keep its pledge that American shipping should be on an equal footing with that of other merchant navies in regard to the payment of tolls." To quote further from this brilliant and judicious organ:

"America has defied all Europe in establishing an American monopoly of the Panama Canal, and we hope that France will support England in the protest that country has uttered."

The leading conservative and government organ of Paris, the *Temps*, thinks that the action of the legislature at Washington is no less than suicidal, or at least short-sighted, and quotes the American press in confirmation of this view. Thus we read:

"The chief American papers have protested that the Senate's action constitutes a disgraceful violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. It is merely an equivocation to say that the clause pledging equal rights to all nations does not apply to the United States as constructor and owner of the canal. There is nothing self-evident in such a very questionable argument. . . . We are not, however, anxious to interfere in this dispute before the policy of the United States has been definitely decided, by the Presidential ratification. Until that finality has been reached we will confine ourselves to the statement, echoing that of the New York *Herald*, that perhaps the United States would better serve commercial interests, both American and universal, by a more scrupulous respect for a judicial engagement and more genuine fidelity to her pledged word. . . . America's decision, if carried out, will be a strange and grievous innovation. It will be likely to start an economic war of reprisals from the whole world. Excessive protection against imports is intelligible, but to apply the principle to shipping which is not bound for the United States is a defiance of justice and good sense."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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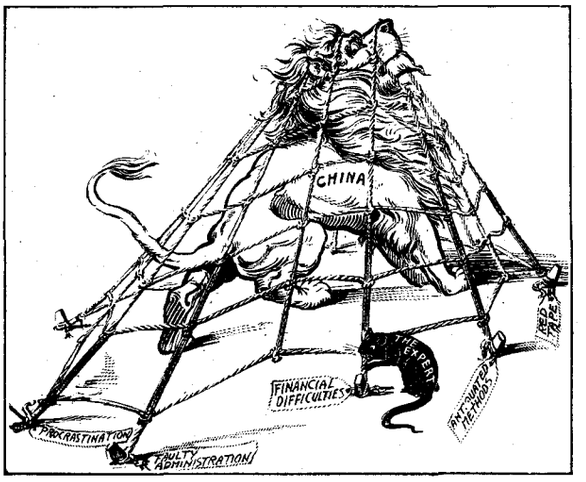
PROSPECTS OF THE CHINESE LOAN

THE SO-CALLED Six Power Syndicate has not proved the savior that China thought it to be, and the infant Republic has not yet found the way out of its financial embarrassment. The bankers of Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, and Japan interested in the loan to China met in conference at Paris on June 20, and came to the agreement that funds be advanced on the condition that the expenditures of the Chinese Government be subject to the inspection of the representatives of the syndicate, and that the salt taxes be offered as the security for the loan. These terms were submitted to the Peking Government, but Hsiung Hsi-ling, Yuan Shih-kai's Minister of Finance, replied that he could not enter into further negotiation on the basis of these terms, unless the syndicate immediately deliver $50,000,000 to the Chinese Government. In a letter addrest to the representatives of the syndicate Minister Hsiung said:



THE LION AND THE MOUSE.
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"Since the advance of $50,000,000 was agreed upon two weeks have passed, and yet the bankers, on the pretext that they are awaiting instructions from their home offices, have not yet delivered the sum. The delay has brought about the lack of funds both in the central and provincial treasuries. The clamor of the provinces for money can no longer be evaded, and we are obliged to instruct the provincial authorities to take independent action for the alleviation of their financial difficulties. The Central Government itself will find it inevitable to act independently of the syndicate. We can resume negotiation only on the delivery of the $50,000,000."

Thus the protracted loan negotiations once again came to a deadlock, which the Japanese editors view with no small apprehension. They do not see how China could expect to establish a stable government should the loan negotiation fall through. China's apparently obstinate attitude is attributed by the *Jiji* (Tokyo) and the *Asahi* (Tokyo) to her high estimate of the present status of her own country. While the foreign powers still regard China as in a chaotic state, China herself, these journals observe, seems quite sanguine as to the ability of her Government. As the *Asahi* puts it:

"The Chinese authorities seem to believe that the Republican Government stands on a much firmer basis than did the Manchu Government. Why, then, they ask, should the Republic accept such humiliating terms as demanded by the bankers of the six powers? Even under the Manchu *régime*, they assert, such terms were never imposed upon China. They think that China, with her immense natural resources, yet undeveloped, will find no difficulty in rasing foreign loans when once her administration is in working order."

But the *Jiji* wonders how China can hope to organize an efficient government when she has no money to start with. To this influential financial journal it appears that China, rejecting the conditions demanded by the bankers of the six powers, is choosing a course which in the long run may prove far more disastrous. To quote:

"If the Central Government should fail to raise a large loan from a well-organized group of bankers, the only alternative open to China would be to authorize the provincial governors to raise loans on their own account. Should she be forced to adopt such a course foreign capitalists of dubious nature would come swarming with alluring yet questionable offers for loans, all eager to wrest from the local authorities various concessions and privileges. Such a state of affairs will inevitably result in international complications, and will eventually spell the disintegration of China."

That this apprehension of the *Jiji* is not without foundation appears evident to the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), which sees danger in the Belgian Syndicate loan and the loan offered by Mr. Robert Dollar, President of the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco. Should Mr. Dollar's proposition materialize, Americans will, this journal believes, doubtless hold a mortgage on the city of Hankow, besides reaping much profit in the work of rebuilding the city. Again the Belgian Syndicate offered to advance funds mainly to hold the Peking-Kalgan railway as a mortgage. Compared with such propositions, conditions demanded by the bankers of the six powers seem to the *Japan Times* far more reasonable. Furthermore, this English organ of the Japanese Government, justifying the stand of the six powers, goes the length of intimating that official peculation such as was prevalent in the days of the Manchu dynasty is still practised by the high officials of the new government. To quote:

"The present Government is even less trustworthy than the Government it has replaced. There are certainly more party strife and divided counsels, while the authority of the Central Government extends only to a limited number of provinces close to Peking."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S REIGN OF TERROR

THE SUFFRAGETTES in England are absolutely initiating a "new terrorism," declares the editor of the London *Nation*, writing in *The Daily News* (London). They break windows, set fire to buildings, attempt to commit murder, and are altogether reckless of police control. Things, however, have now reached the climax when Judge Madden sentenced two women to five years' imprisonment with hard labor and another to seven months' imprisonment. Miss Gladys Evans, who attempted to set fire to the Theater Royal, Dublin, when Premier Asquith was about to speak there, and Mrs. Mary Leigh, who threw a hatchet at Mr. Asquith and Mr. John Redmond, wounding the latter, are the first Suffragettes to meet with such severe punishment. Miss Lizzie Baker, who pleaded guilty to being an accomplice of Miss Evans, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. While enumerating the ruffianly acts of these women, Mr. Henry William Massingberd, a brilliant London journalist, acknowledges that "some high and fine natures had engaged themselves to the extremists of the suffrage movement," but so far "the Suffragettes have done nothing but harm to the country," and he states his case as follows:

"I am bound to think that in the course on which they are now plunging down to ruin nothing but evil can come to them, evil in which the worst and the best elements in their propaganda will equally suffer. The good will be dragged into crime, or the defense of crime; the bad, the egotistic, and the reckless will use the nobility of the minority in order to cover and palliate their misdeeds. And all because they made a false start. The leaders thought, or pretended to think, that a little violence

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would serve their turn. A little violence did nothing at all, so more violence was tried. It failed again, producing the reaction which a weak but extreme protest always makes on the part of authority. Now downright cruel and boundless violence is resorted to, with excitable, unstrung natures, whose redeeming feature is their honesty and inexperience, as its executants. There is only one word for the latest phase of militancy. It means murder. The firing of a house or a theater involves the risk—in the latter case the almost certain risk—of murder, the murder of innocent people, with no knowledge of the suffrage or interest in it."

He calls the crime of the Suffragettes "murder," and "why murder?" he asks. To quote further his comment on what he styles "a campaign of crime":

"Their leaders, most of whom have no political experience, insist that the Prime Minister, who is opposed to woman suffrage, shall bring in a Suffrage Bill and break up his Government in the attempt. Because he does not do this, but, stepping aside, waiving his undoubted power to veto the whole movement, and running the risk of the loss of some of his colleagues, offers to leave the issue to a free vote of the House, he is to be—what? Murdered before the eyes of his wife, horribly injured and mutilated? Harried, insulted, or brutalized whenever he enters a public place or performs a public function? Who orders this policy? Who requires it? Who pays for it? I think these are questions which will soon have to be answered."

Woman suffrage is not popular in England. To prove this he cites the following incident:

"The other day a Liberal candidate was asked at an open-air meeting whether he was in favor of woman suffrage. His answer was to say that he left that point to the meeting, and would abide by its decision—not, perhaps, a very bold or high-principled line of action. He then called for a show of hands. One hand, that of the questioner, was held up for the woman's vote; the rest of the meeting, as far as could be judged—and it was a very large one—was hostile."

He concludes with the following remarks on the future of the Suffragette movement:

"What is quite certain is that not the slightest pressure in favor of the change has come from the constituencies. The pressure is from men and women who have become deeply convinced that this reform ought to come, that the deeper needs of citizenship and nationality call for it. But these people are, on the whole, the idealists, the forwards, of politics. But they are almost equally the opponents of the reactionary method of force."

While Mr. Massingberd condemns the violence of the Suffragettes, he does not pretend to decide whether votes for women are desirable for the country or for the women themselves. He admits that there are some highly educated and reasonable women who favor the principles of this movement, and he is wise enough to make no prediction in regard to the future. He does not say whether the Suffragette movement is to succeed or not. He simply puts his foot down and points out that if it does succeed it will not be due to the violence of its promoters. He thinks that no woman should be allowed to take shelter under her sex in order to escape the punishment of actual crime.

If the movement succeeds this will be through the wise and patient influence of such advocates of woman suffrage as Mrs. Fawcett—the eminent political economist and president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—which so far has been nullified by the violence of the reactionaries. Mr. Massingberd thinks the prospects for the future of women's political rights is dark and puzzling. To quote his words:

"Folly and egotistic temper must have their way. The whole cause will be horribly smirched and spoiled by the spirit of the Suffragettes, till that spirit again gives way to wiser and profounder counsels. All that one hopes is that fate will be kinder to them than they deserve, and that these attempts will fail. If one of them succeeds, then the voice of wisdom raised by Mrs. Fawcett will be drowned in a very different chorus, and all these shallow calculations of the new terrorism will appear for them very little worth."

FOREIGN MOLESTERS OF PORTUGAL

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC is honeycombed with disaffection, if we are to believe certain sections of the Berlin and Vienna press. Article after article appears in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and the Vienna *Fremden Blatt*, under such headings as "the unrest in Portugal," the "uprising in Portugal," and ordinary readers might believe that the monarchists within the country were banded together in a secret conspiracy to restore the house of Braganza and shatter the very foundations of the Republic. The most direful predictions are uttered by Mr. Jaurès in his Paris organ the *Humanité*, and Socialism prescribed as the sole remedy for the disjointed condition of things. Meanwhile, the country remains in serene contentment. Some disturbances occur in the North, and there are the usual strikes, common in every European country, and we are forced to accept the opinion of the *Mundo* (Lisbon), the organ of the Government, that the disturbers of Portugal's tranquillity rise not within but without its territory. In short, the royalist conspirators who make sporadic incursions into Portugal are not real royalists. They are mere adventurers, declares *Mundo*. Their leaders live in the great cities of Europe—Madrid, Munich, Paris, Berlin, or Rome. They come forward at times and bribe the poor peasants of northern Portugal to declare themselves royalists and to fight for a short time under the royalist flag as mere mercenaries. Those who were the great leaders of the Monarchical party keep quiet and give their adherence to the Republic. Such are the statements of the paper cited, the most powerful organ of the present Government. Speaking of those who were the strongest, shrewdest, and most faithful followers of King Manuel, this paper remarks:

"All the great monarchical newspapers of Lisbon have either ceased to appear, or have given their adherence to the new *régime*. This has been the course taken by the monarchical leaders. Mr. Luciano de Castro, Premier and Minister of the Interior under the monarchy, has declared that his party is dissolved, and has retired from political life. Mr. Alpoim, Minister of Justice and Worship in the same cabinet, accepts the new order of things, and Mr. Campos Henriques, another leader among the Monarchist party, keeps silence, and never declares himself hostile to the Republic. Finally, Mr. Taxeiva de Sousa, the last premier under the monarchy, during an interview published in the *Sculo* (Lisbon), declared that a restoration of the monarchy in Portugal was impossible. Where then can we find the representatives of monarchists whom all the leading journals of Europe represent as hovering on the frontiers of Portugal, ready at any moment to make an invasion? We can only compare such fables to the telegraphic announcements of the royalist refugees in London that they were going to do big things which it was quite impossible for them even to attempt."

This writer declares that Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians enroll themselves under the flag of the reactionaries, and he concludes his article as follows:

"These 'Portuguese royalists' are, in fact, foreign conspirators. They seek to establish their headquarters in Paris, and here they meet the first difficulty. They send telegrams to their monarch, and these, strange to say, are first published in a Socialist paper. They appoint a foreigner as their agent, thinking that he will be less easily recognized as a conspirator against the Republic, before they have commenced active operation. There are some serious difficulties to be met with in organizing a royalist movement in Portugal, and so far the royalist insurrection is to be compared to nothing more than a huge comedy destined to end in a lamentable fizzle. It is not likely to bring any great peril to the Republic, which has no enemies at home. These are to be found in those persons who in Madrid, Munich, Berlin, and Rome are plotting to commit against the Republic the most infamous of crimes. We can only say in conclusion that it is the duty of the European democracy to unite in defeating their spirit of international reaction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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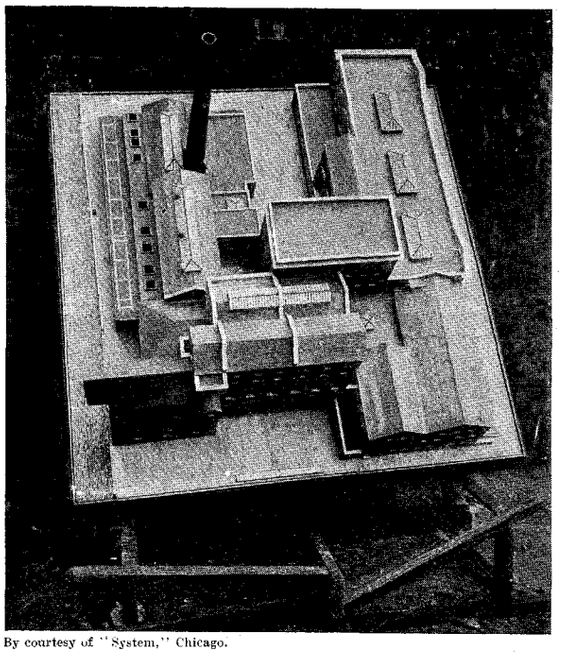
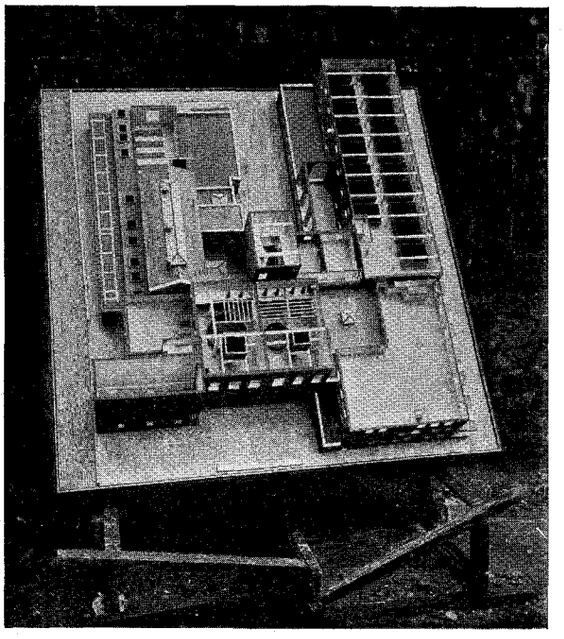
THE ART OF PREPRODUCTION

HOW MANY of our readers can "read" an architect's blue-print? How many, when about to build a house, can tell, by examining the plans and elevations with conscientious care, exactly how the edifice will look when finished? Apparently the architects are not always sure themselves. Some of the most eminent of them, when erecting a monumental building, have thought it necessary to put up considerable full-size sections of it in plaster to get the effect—"To be able to make now, before we begin," said one of them, "the changes that we should otherwise want to make after we had finished." This kind of full-size "preproduction," to use the word employed by Fred. W. Burgess in an article contributed to *System* (Chicago and New York, August), is rare, but small models are commonly made of all buildings that pretend to be monuments. In fact, Mr. Burgess tells us, the making of models for all kinds of architectural work is becoming more and more common. We have models nowadays for factories, cottages, and parks, as well as for State capitols and libraries; and this method of "visualizing the blue-print," as Mr. Burgess puts it, has saved many a man both trouble and money. We read:



By courtesy of "System," Chicago.

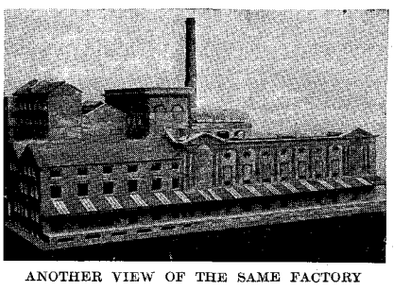
This model of a projected factory saved its builder thousands of dollars by showing him why extensions could not be made after certain sections were completed.



The second-floor plan of the same miniature factory model. The roof has been lifted off to show how the various departments will "line up" with each other.

MODELS THAT SAVED MONEY.

"Edged out of the field of machinery demonstrations by the moving picture, the miniature model has found a new and increasing zone of usefulness in the visualizing of factory and office plans and situations for buyers of new or old buildings as well as of rented space. Instead of exhibiting to a customer blue-prints of important projected construction or changes and photographs of plants he has no time to look over in person, progressive contractors, architects, and real-estate men have begun to set down in front of him models constructed to scale and showing not merely 'how things look,' but how individual uct desired or a small-scale model of something too large to transport to him. He spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year on familiar lines on the strength of the story told by mere pictures and specifications. But when it comes to the construction of new buildings and new houses or the improvement of real estate, however, his caution makes the miniature model a powerful selling agent and closing argument."



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME FACTORY MODEL.

The small-scale model's utility in making sales, Mr. Burgess believes, is susceptible of great development. In the United States its use has been limited to the graphic presentation of city plans, park and country-club projects, and a relatively small number of large business and residence undertakings, but in Germany and England the model has been used much more freely in working out small-scale reproductions of houses or factories. All of the pictures illustrating Mr. Burgess's article are from photographs of models used by English architects, builders, and real-estate firms. To quote a case:

"Three of the photographs reproduced . . . suggest the advantages of models in factory planning. By building the model in sections and providing movable partitions and floors, the plant can be shown as a whole, or it can be opened up like a child's toy-house and the interior arrangement of each floor made perfectly clear to the men who must use the space and who should know beforehand whether the building or rooms will

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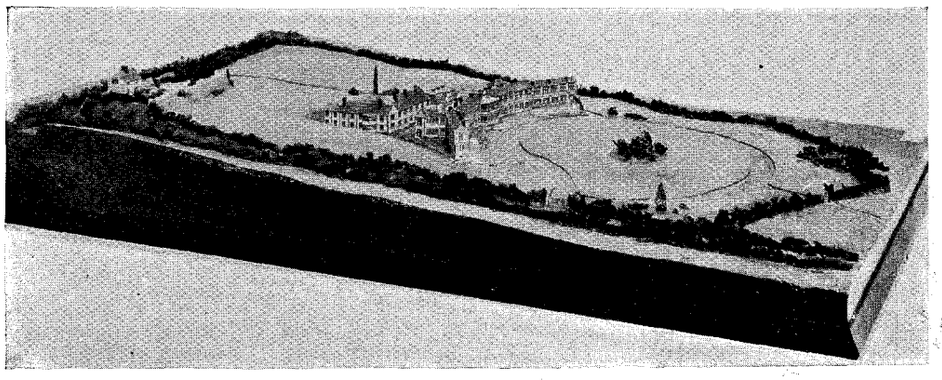
meet the practical demands of the business. In this particular case a conference of the manager and department heads over the model pictured here brought out several departures from the arrangement which would be most economical and efficient.

"To have made, after completion, the alterations determined upon at this conference would have cost several thousand dollars. In addition, it was discovered that the unit construction of the plant contemplated would make the erection of one addition very costly because of the extra handling of material required and the interruption of production. Not only was the physical plan of the company's factory changed, but also the construction program was altered and a considerable saving accomplished."



MINIATURE MODEL OF A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE ESTATE.

WHAT IS A QUACK?

THIS SUBJECT has upset the medical profession for years. Physicians seem to agree that we may bestow the opprobrious term on any man who holds no medical degree, but thinks his limited knowledge, culled from "popular" books, suffices to constitute him a savior of mankind. But how about the man who has a medical degree from a "regular" school, has friends and social position, but has also a hobby that clashes with accepted opinion? Apparently one must be very careful in such a case. The editor of *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, August) tells of a recent case in England where Dr. Robert Bell brought suit against Dr. E. F. Bashford and *The British Medical Journal* for calling him a quack because he had his own theory in regard to the treatment of cancer. We read:

"The jury found a verdict with £2,000 damages for Dr. Bell, since they did not think that the plaintiff had been 'exploiting the timid and the credulous for his own advantage,' to use the Lord Chief Justice's own words.

"Now, whether we agree or disagree with the English jury's verdict, the fact remains that we are still in Egyptian darkness as to when, where, or how the term quack should be applied. Should it be limited to all men who have no medical degree, or should more laxity be practised (of course, with caution) in case we wish to show our mean opinion of one in the medical profession who does not come up to our ideals? Or is it so uncertain a word, as regards its meaning, that a general taboo would be more effective? . . . Two among us may agree, but could hundreds, not to mention thousands, have the same definition? And, this being the case, would it not be better to discard the word at once until such time when some agreement can be arrived at?

"In a book which has recently come to our desk—'The Care of the Skin in Health,' by W. Allan Jamieson, no mean authority, by the way, we read: 'There is perhaps no opinion in connection with sanitation more profoundly graven in the British mind than the necessary association of soap with a bath. To suggest that for cleansing purposes soap can be dispensed with is rank heresy. Yet in a multitude of instances the habitual use of soap for the ablution of the body and limbs is certainly a mistake. It may be conceded that during the day the hands can not be kept presentable without soap, and there are undoubtedly occupations which render the skin of other parts so dirty that these require its assistance for their purification. But at present we are speaking of the morning bath, not of the measures requisite to impart cleanliness to a skin soiled by employment.'

"Who would call Dr. Jamieson a quack for advancing a theory in connection with cleanliness that is diametrically opposite to what has been ingrained in us, not only by our mothers and nurses, but even by our family physicians? And yet he is wrapt up in a theory of his own, he is purblind to other theories, he makes of his hobby a fetish; and while he may not 'exploit the timid and the credulous for his own advantage,' he is just as guilty of throwing his javelin into accepted opinion as was Dr. Bell when he inveighed against operations for cancer. Of course, cancer is the scourge of the century, and if not treated as it should be results in death; and the bath, with or without soap, is a very simple matter by comparison, and can really be taken without the assistance of a medical man. But, all the same, a theory is a theory, and who can tell how many people, who hear of Dr. Jamieson's advocacy of 'no soap' and follow his instructions to the letter, may not have certain skin diseases that will be unpleasant guests for their hosts?

"If we mistake not it was Samuel Johnson who said: 'Every man has a right to utter what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it'; and, accepting this as an indisputable fact, neither Dr. Bell nor Dr. Jamieson should be surprized by what is thought of them. Now, this does not mean that we are in favor of using the term which is the habit nowadays when describing medical men who have a hobby, but a declaration, on our part, that personal liberty is the greatest factor in human happiness, and that to be this factor both critic and criticized must have a right to it in equal proportions."

WHY TUNGSTEN LAMPS FAIL

EVERY ONE by this time recognizes the superiority of the tungsten lamp as a light-giver, and every one also knows its failings, chief among which is its great fragility. The original type used a filament made of the pulverized metal formed into a paste and "squirted" through a hole. It is no wonder that this was highly fragile, but when it was announced that a way of wire-drawing the metal had been perfected, it was hoped that the tungsten filament would hereafter be at least no more breakable than the common carbons. But this was not the case. Tungsten wire is fairly strong at first, but it does not stay so. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 3):

"The advent of the filament of drawn wire greatly improved the initial condition of the tungsten lamp, since this form of tungsten was ductile in its nature and possest of much higher strength, due to the fact that it did not have the crystalline texture of the old-style filaments. If this initial condition of the metal could be indefinitely maintained, it is probable that the filament would never become fragile, since fragility has been shown to depend upon the extent to which crystallization has taken place in the material. Unfortunately, however, the drawn-wire filament does not indefinitely retain the properties which it possesses immediately after passing through the die. With continued use the metal reverts into a crystalline condition, and might eventually acquire the same fragility which is inherent in the extruded filament.

"This change in the structure of the metal is probably hastened by its continued maintenance at a high temperature. It is well known that a high temperature makes molecular changes in any

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substance proceed with greater facility, and if there is an inherent tendency in the metal toward crystallization the change will take place more rapidly when it is maintained at a high temperature than it would at ordinary temperature. The rate at which crystallization takes place depends not only upon temperature, but also upon other conditions, such as vibration and the presence in the surrounding atmosphere of agents which appear to have a catalytic action. Thus, in an atmosphere of nitrogen the filament will become crystallized much more rapidly than in a high vacuum or in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid."

FINGER-PRINT IDENTIFICATION IN BANKS

THE USE of finger-prints for identification has been known to scientific men for a great many years, to readers of fiction since the appearance of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and to criminologists since it was made, not long ago, a successful adjunct to the Bertillon system of measurements. Now it is to be brought into our daily life a little more by its adoption in banks. A dozen or more of these institutions in and around New York City have adopted the finger-print system within the last few months, and Arthur A. Ekirch, who writes about it in *System* (Chicago and New York, August), predicts that its use will spread rapidly. Checks, of course, will not be commonly signed with the fingers, but each depositor's identification card will bear a finger-print, and when there is doubt about a man's identity his finger-print will be secured and compared with that of the person who he pretends to be. There will be no chance of error, for, humanly speaking, no two prints are alike. Says Mr. Ekirch:

"The ease and simplicity with which it [the system] is operated and the safeguards which it provides in the handling of savings accounts has established it as a practical and efficient aid to the paying teller. In the case of withdrawals made by illiterate or ill-educated depositors, it substitutes for an awkward method which is open to possible fraud an absolutely safe method of identification and payment.

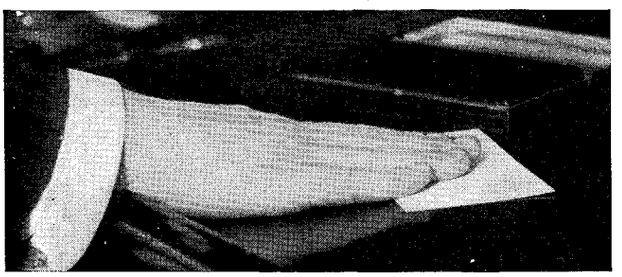
"In adopting the Bertillon system (or the ancient Chinese usage, if you choose to carry the credit back to the discoverers) to every-day banking a considerable departure has been made. Instead of depending on a rolling impression of one or both thumbs, an impression is made of the tips of three middle fingers of the right hand. The additional safety is obvious. Even tho two men or women with the same markings would not be found in a banker's lifetime, it might be possible for a busy teller to mistake one finger-tip pattern for another. But where he has three finger-tips to match up, each with its distinctive pattern and each finger set at an individual angle and having an individual length and width, the chance that a depositor might be impersonated by a dishonest person disappears altogether.

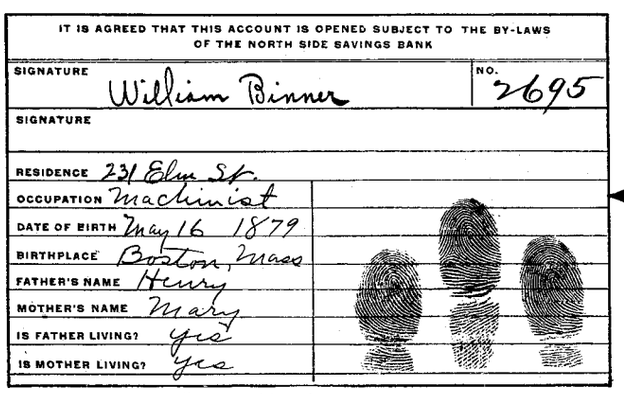
"To afford complete protection against such a 'forgery' the teller would need only to consult a card file of finger impressions instead of the usual signature file. Men familiar with both the Bertillon and the usual system of banking 'signatures' declare that every finger-print is more individual and much more easily verified than the average signature."

The method used by banks for imprinting such "signs manual" is as follows: The index, middle, and third fingers of the right hand are inked by placing them upon a glass plate so that the first joint of the fingers and about a third of the middle joint rest flat on the surface. The glass plate contains a thin coating of printer's ink to which is added a drying solution. The fingers are prest lightly on the glass, quickly withdrawn, and prest gently on the card used for this purpose. The entire process takes about as much time as writing an autograph. To quote further:

"How expeditious is the method may be gathered from the fact that an impression can be taken upon the signature card and the ink-stains removed from the fingers in less than thirty seconds. The illustration . . . shows a depositor of a New York bank in the act of transferring the impressions of his fingers to the signature card. This record card, which contains the usual information concerning the depositor in addition to his finger-prints, is filed alphabetically by the name of the individual, and is thus as easily kept for reference as the ordinary bank signature card.

"To the layman the reading of finger-prints may appear difficult until he has mastered the knowledge of how to read the wonderful variations and combinations of loops, whorls,




IT IS AGREED THAT THIS ACCOUNT IS OPENED SUBJECT TO THE BY-LAWS OF THE NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK
SIGNATURE William Binner
NO. 2695
SIGNATURE
RESIDENCE 231 Elm St.
OCCUPATION Machinist
DATE OF BIRTH May 16 1879
BIRTHPLACE Boston, Mass
FATHER'S NAME Henry
MOTHER'S NAME Mary
IS FATHER LIVING? yes
IS MOTHER LIVING? yes

Illustrations by courtesy of "System" (Chicago).

A FINGER-PRINT REGISTRATION.

The depositor registers his signature in the usual manner and gives information about himself that is recorded in card form and kept in the files within easy access of the teller. But the card also contains the imprint of the depositor's three fingers. This is consulted before money is paid to individuals not personally known.

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and triangles possible to the line formations of the skin. Even when to the naked eye finger-print impressions appear alike, they appear radically different when placed under a strong magnifying glass.

"According to the officials of some of the banks where this system is in vogue, the finger-print system for bank use has undoubtedly come to stay. The depositors have taken kindly to its use and feel that the bank is taking a real interest in their welfare by surrounding their accounts with such safeguards."

WHY MACHINES ARE NOISY

APPARENTLY we are more sensitive to noise than were our ancestors. We live, too, in a noisier world. Our forebears had the noises of battle, the clang of spear on shield, the shouts of the chase, and all that; but they had no steam-whistles, no boiler-factories, and no automobile horns. A thousand-and-one of the fiendish sounds that torture our too-sensitive modern ears were absent from their lives. It is modern industry with its accompanying features of commerce and transportation that have made our century an age of loud and excruciating sounds. Many of these, we are just beginning to find out, are unnecessary and can be abated, like any other nuisances. Says a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, July 25):

"The greater part of the noise in this world is due to industry. Machines are great noise-makers. Yet this attribute of a machine is one that the designer and engineer seldom consider. With the exception of the steam-engine and automobile industries, there is no line of machinery building or operation where any one seems to care whether he is directly or indirectly responsible for noise-making or not.

"But it is possible that we may be in sight of a change. Sentiment is crystallizing against unnecessary noise. It is beginning to be believed that a man can not work as well with noise dinning into his ear as he can in reasonably quiet surroundings. This is the more readily believed when we recall that the shop, office, and drawing-room—places where brains are supposed to be active—are usually secluded and kept quiet. The bookkeeper and draftsman must not hear noise of the shop, such is the general attitude.

"One shop manager refused to use pneumatic hammers in his shop because of his belief that they result in a loss of efficiency through the distraction of workmen. But still further, the way has been shown toward designing noiseless machinery by the automobile. Who knows but what this may be one of its greatest blessings? The public demand for quiet-running cars has made the automobile engineers attack the noise problem, and the comparatively noiseless car of to-day is the result. Here is a great demonstration; a machine notoriously noisy in its early designs is now reasonably unobjectionable in this respect.

"Designing machines for safety is now a well-recognized principle in our drawing-rooms. Designing machines for noiseless operation should be another aim and one quite as worthy. The underlying principle to follow is not difficult to discover. Noise comes from vibration. To eliminate noise, eliminate vibration. But in simple justice we must add that it is not always as easy to discover the cause of vibration as to note its existence.

"Perhaps the worst sinner, the most noisy member of all machine parts, is the gear. The sounds it makes are variously described as a rumble, roar, squeal, scream, shriek, and so on through the list of objectionable sounds. To produce quiet-running gearing has been one of the great problems confronting the automobile engineer in his efforts to attain noiselessness.

"The noise from gears is caused by a tooth striking its mate as it comes into contact. The struck tooth vibrates. The cause of the striking may be any one of several causes. The most common is inaccurately formed teeth. In general there is more noise from inaccurate teeth than from teeth too tightly meshed. In the latter case the gears may roar, but they do not shriek.

"Under the same conditions we may expect a web gear to be less noisy than a spoked one. In general, large teeth run quieter than small teeth for the same degree of accuracy in cutting. Wear may reduce noise somewhat by rubbing off the rough spots on the working curves, but wear does not correct inaccuracies. This but shows that minimizing industrial noise is an engineering problem."

In an article in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, August) on this same topic of noisy machinery, another writer tells us that noisy things are worse than merely annoying—they are inefficient. He says:

"One of the surest indications of perfection of action in any piece of machinery appears in noiselessness of operation. We know that the thumping and pounding steam-engine is less efficient than one which is running smoothly and silently, and it is apparent to the casual observer that the noisy machine is wasting all the power required to create the disturbing sound-waves. In the great hydraulic power-plant the real efficient work is not performed by the noisy torrent which is splashing over the spillway; it is stored in the great silent mass held back behind the dam, while the useful power is effectively generated by the quiet column of water descending through the penstock and imparting its energy to the turbine with the least practical waste in noise-making.

"The same considerations obtain in other departments of work, and the experienced engineer knows very well that any instalment of machinery which is creating a great hubbub and making more noise than the results warrant is operating at a lower efficiency than would be the case if less noise were produced and more of the energy were devoted to useful effect.

"An excellent example appears in the case of a locomotive starting a heavy train upon slippery rails. When the engine is first started there is a great noise of puffing exhaust steam, the driving wheels slipping upon the frosty tracks, and little or no effort being expended in moving the train. As soon as the wheels begin to bite upon the sanded track and the train begins to move the barking noise subsides, and the effort of the steam in the cylinders, being expended upon useful work, ceases to be wasted in producing useless noise, and acts quietly to develop efficient transport, the noise disappearing as soon as the useful work begins. A similar instance appears in the starting of an automobile, which ceases making a noise as soon as it begins to perform its forward movement, and numerous other examples might be mentioned."

WHAT IS WOOL?

IF A COW has wool instead of hair, is it hair or wool? This sounds like the query, "If a cat had kittens in the oven, would they be kittens or biscuits?" In other words, are we to judge by the source or the characteristics in deciding whether wool is wool or something else? Questions of this kind sometimes involve large sums of money in this age of exact definition. The meanings of commonly used words, with which mankind has been reasonably familiar for centuries, are being questioned, adjusted, and revamped to suit new conditions. Most of these words have been used loosely, but the requirements of commercial law, especially in connection with the passage of all sorts of new statutes in regulation of trade, have necessitated the formulation of more exact meanings. The latest of these queries is that at the head of this article, which Mr. J. E. Lord, an English microscopic analyst, proceeds to discuss in *Knowledge* (London, June), premising that the possibility of any doubt on the subject will doubtless "cause some mild surprize," or will even "be to many unthinkable." The writer goes on to say in part:

"There can be no doubt that wool, besides being one of the best-known and most widely used fibers, was also one of the very first to be used by man to protect himself from the inclemency of the weather, following, indeed, very closely upon his first tentative, but unsatisfactory, essay in this direction. One's first thought is, very naturally, that *wool* is the hair of the sheep. This is, however, far from being the last word on the subject; for if we make the necessary inquiries we shall discover that commercially, at all events, the term *wool* is not solely confined to the product of the sheep. Hairs from several animals are described as being *wool*, no doubt from their having characteristics similar to those from the sheep. I need here only mention that the hairs of several species of goat, such as the Alpaca,

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Angora, and Kashmir, are invariably designated *wool;* as are also the hairs of the llama and camel. Indeed, there can be little doubt but that many animals would furnish hairs which most microscopists would characterize as *wool.* Failing some authoritative decision on the point, it would appear that we can only fall back on the physical and microscopical characteristics of the fiber. In this connection it must not be forgotten that even the hairs of the sheep differ within fairly wide limits according to climatic and other conditions, the principal of which, no doubt, would be the breed of the sheep. In what is recognized as the best wool from the sheep, a careful examination will show that the hairs have a soft, slender, wavy appearance, and microscopically the medullary, or central, cells are either absent or at least not strongly marked, while the cortical cells are well developed as sheathing scales, overlapping each other so as to give a finely serrated appearance to the margin of the filament and an appearance of fine, sinuous lines crossing the fiber. Any hairs having these characteristics would unhesitatingly be pronounced *wool* by most microscopists, and from a histological standpoint they would be fully justified. It is one of the commonplaces of knowledge that the hairs of most, and probably all, animals differ very materially, according to the part of the body from which they are taken; those from the back, for instance, being usually coarser, while those from the under parts are invariably finer and softer, and it is an undoubted fact that many of the latter have a strongly marked, wool-like structure."

This question is not merely of academic interest, as is shown by the following story told by Mr. Lord. Some time ago, an English manufacturer of felt submitted a sample for microscopical examination. He had contracted to supply to a German merchant a felt *free from wool*, as the tariff on all goods containing wool was prohibitive. On arrival at the German port, it was examined by the revenue authorities and refused admittance except on the higher scale, on the ground that it contained wool.

"On examination, it was composed, according to my view, of cow's hair and jute, with a small percentage of flax and *wool.* A report was given to this effect, which, of course, was unsatisfactory, as one was desired certifying to the total absence of wool. Shortly afterward another sample was submitted, the materials of which had been mixt under the close personal supervision of the head of the firm, who gave me his word of honor that absolutely no wool had been used in the making of that particular sample of felt. Again wool was found, roughly to the extent of about 4 or 5 per cent. This was inexplicable, and I was assured that there must have been a mistake somewhere, and a delicate hint was given that it could hardly have occurred at their works. Separate samples of the materials used in its manufacture were then asked for, and in the cow's hair was found what was unhesitatingly pronounced to be *wool*, and it was suggested that this was probably the source of contamination and the explanation of the apparent discrepancy. I was assured, however, that no admixture of wool had taken place at their works, and that the considerably higher price of wool (at least four times the price of cowhair) was a sufficient guaranty for the honesty of the merchant from whom the cowhair had been purchased. . . . On thinking the matter over, I determined to procure hairs from different parts of the cow direct, with the satisfactory result that from various parts, but especially from the flank, I was both astonished and delighted to find that a considerable proportion of the hairs had all the characteristics of sheep's wool. To fortify my own dictum, I sent off specimens of this wool-like cow's hair to several friends who are experienced microscopists, one of whom undertakes chemical and microscopical analyses for commercial men, and in every case it was unhesitatingly pronounced to be *wool.* I am not aware that the fact has been previously noted, and as the matter appears now to have some commercial as well as scientific interest, this record may be considered as not without some value. It is also gratifying to note that the German revenue authorities, on the result of this modest piece of research being submitted to them, have intimated that similar qualities of felt will now be admitted free, if accompanied by an affidavit to the effect that there has been no addition of sheep's wool. . . . It would appear from this that our German friends are now willing to consider that wool-like hairs, if not from the sheep, are not *wool*, but they may readily be excused, I think, if the practise gets commoner, or if our manufacturers should utilize other animal hairs of a somewhat similar character, if, for revenue purposes at all events, they should revise their definition and insist that all wool-like hairs, from whatever source, are *wool.*"

HOW PROTECTIVE MIMICRY WORKS

EVERY ONE NOWADAYS is familiar with the theory of protective coloration—how a green caterpillar is green because he lives on green leaves and is thus better protected from his enemies. The exact mechanism, however, by which the skins of certain insects, birds, beasts, and fish come to resemble their surroundings, has never been discovered. Recent investigations and the theories to which they have given rise throw some light on it. Certain fish are found to change the spots on their skin to match spots on the bottom of the tank where they are kept. If their eyes are blinded or their optic nerves are paralyzed, this imitation ceases. The eye, therefore, seems to be an important part of the machinery, and it may therefore be that the green caterpillar is green because he continually gazes on green things. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 13):

"Sumner [an American naturalist] has shown that not only does the skin of the fish reproduce faithfully the general color of the bottom, but that it is able even to imitate quite complicated designs. When we draw on the bottom of an aquarium in which are turbots round or square figures or stripes, alternately black or white, we see the same designs reproduced on the fishes' skins. These designs, of course, owing to anatomical reasons, can not be of absolute geometric form.

"Ponchet discovered that the 'adaptation' to the bottom absolutely disappears when we destroy the fishes' sight, or when we prevent the formation of retinal images by disturbing the refractive media of the eye. Loeb concludes, in a recent publication, that the agreement between the design and coloration of the skin and those of the bottom is brought about through the retinal image; that, in other words, the phenomenon hitherto designated as 'homocleromy' and adaptation is nothing else but a transportation of the retinal image to the skin. . . . . .

"Several authors . . . assert that the retinal image is projected upon the brain, and it appears well established that in vision an image is formed not only on the retina but also on the substance of the brain; altho there are still differences between authors as to the precise region where the 'visual sphere' is found. Now the facts of 'adaptation' in fishes are able, according to Loeb, to clear up the mechanism of vision. It has been seen that the image on the bottom can not be reproduced by the skin except through the intermediary of the retina. On the other hand, we know that the destruction of the optic fibers or ganglia produces the same effect as the extirpation of the eyes. Finally, it has been established that cutting the sympathetic nerves that lead to the pigmentary cells of the skin also prevents the formation of the skin-images. The road by which the retinal image is transferred to the skin is thus traced. And since, says Loeb, we may show the existence of the image of the object on the fishes' retina; as we may also demonstrate that the image on the skin is the reproduction of that on the retina and not of the object itself; as, on the other hand, the transfer of the retinal image to the skin is made by the optic nerves, it is evident that the image projected on the skin passes through the central ganglia of the optic nerves.

"An image is formed of a multitude of points of different luminous intensities, whose relations are determinate and characteristic for a given object. In the case of a fish placed, for example, on a given surface, there is produced on the retina a particular disposition of luminous points and on the skin a similar arrangement. Loeb asserts that each point of the retina is an irritative point that gives rise, through the intermediary of an optic fiber, to a corresponding point in the primary optic ganglia. Each point of these latter serves in turn as an irritative point which influences in determinate fashion, through a special nerve-fiber, a pigmentary cell or a group of such cells, on the skin. It is difficult to assert, having in view the structure of the retina, that during the transfer of the retinal image to the skin the arrangement of the luminous points corresponding to a given object vanishes in the optic nerves and ganglia. There must therefore be in the primary optic ganglia a particular distribution of 'irritative intensities,' corresponding to that of the luminous points on the retina and capable of being itself considered as an image. These deductions, which are extremely suggestive, lead Loeb to put forward the hypothesis that vision is a sort of telephotography, as well in color as in form."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN ART IN PITTSBURG

THE INTEREST that foreign artists take in an American verdict is seen very emphatically in this year's Pittsburg exhibition. It may perhaps be called a foreign exhibit, judging from the account given in that excellent little record of the American Federation of Arts called *Art and Progress* (Washington). A Scottish painter, John Lavery, figured this year as the special exhibitor, and thirty-five of his canvases were shown in a gallery devoted wholly to him. The French Government even was a contributor to this exhibition as the owner of two of the Lavery works. He was shown mainly as a portrait and figure painter, but landscapes and marines were also included as well as such records of his life in Southern climes, as "The Garden of the Sultan" and "A Southern Sea." The "versatility as well as the soundness of Lavery's art" were thus illustrated, observes Miss Leila Mechlin, the writer of the article, who continues:

"It was the latter quality, however, which made the more profound impression. Whatever he did was found to have been done well, to be not merely clever, but studied. Apparently he has many moods and more than one style, but they are all based, it would seem, on firm convictions. At times his work barely escapes the stigma of prettiness, but even so it is redeemed by its sincerity. The majority of his portraits, such as 'Waiting,' . . . have piquancy and picturesqueness, which are not unwelcome qualities, especially when accompanied by the sterner actualities of art. This collection alone would have repaid a long journey to Pittsburg."

The Lavery collection, she continues, was merely an introduction to "the great display which in the works of contemporary foreign painters was far richer and better this year than usual." Continuing:

"At one end of the first large gallery hung the small painting by Charles Sims, entitled 'Pastorella,' to which the highest honor was awarded, and at the opposite end hung Laura Knight's impressive figure painting 'The Green Feather.' Unfortunately, no reproduction in black and white can give more than a suggestion of the force and attractiveness of this painting, which was without question one of the so-called 'star' pictures of this year's international show. It was a stunning piece of work, superb in color and admirably executed. In this same gallery were to be found La Touche's 'Visit of the Princess Royal'—a dream couched in terms of red and gold—a vision delighting the soul of a child or of one of mature years. Henri Martin's full-length portrait of his son, a fascinating exploit in impressionism, held sway upon one of the long side walls, whereon was also hung a large notable canvas by Harold Speed—a painting of two young women before an open white-curtained window on a summer day. Across the gallery were noted Sir Alfred East's characteristic landscape, 'The Green Pool,' Frank Craig's profoundly serious and accomplished portrait of 'The Abbé Pinchot,' Richard Jack's *genre* 'The Rehearsal,' which in some way harked back to Hogarth, James Wilson Morrice's 'Children on the Seashore,' which was not a little reminiscent of Whistler, and Henry S. Tuke's 'Leafy June,' a delightful outdoor figure study with landscape setting, which most happily has been purchased by the Carnegie Institute for its permanent collection."

WAITING.

By John Lavery.

This is one of thirty-five specimens of the Scotch artist's work which this year formed the special feature of Pittsburg's annual exhibition, notable for its foreign contributions.

Miss Mechlin's survey mentions the Swedish painter Anders Zorn, the Irishman, William Orpen, who has a penchant for painting his own reflection in a mirror, this year sending a variation of the one the Carnegie Institute in an earlier year awarded a prize; also the Frenchmen, Aman Jean and Jacques Blanche, and the Scotchman, Sir George Reid. The Italians, Ulisse Caputo and the eccentric Mancini, were notable contributors. The latter's picture, that we reproduce, Miss Mechlin describes as "insistent with personality . . . toneful, spirited, and charming in color." The international character of the exhibition is further demonstrated:

"Much comment was created by Emil Osterman's portrait of two men in evening dress seated upon a bench against a blank wall drinking their after-dinner coffee, not because of peculiar merit, but amazing realism—an imitative kind of realism which invariably mystifies and amuses. Less clever, but far more enduring in interest, was a painting by Ulisse Caputo, an Italian artist residing in Paris, of two women seated in conversation, which was hung in the same gallery.

"In the same room wherein the Mancini was hung were set forth an engaging little portrait of a child with a doll by Nicholas Fechin, a Russian; a *genre* of unusual quality by James Pryde, of London, and a portrait of striking character by Hans Olde, of Weimar. . . . . .

"Many other names cry out for mention—Becker and Clarenbach, Neuhuys, Blommers, Kever, Monet, Sisley, Pissaro, Maufra, Stuck, Strom, Vallet, Baertsoen, and others, such, indeed, as Ollsen and Zügel and Alfred Hartley, men of various nationalities but one common speech—the language of art with its differing accents but its single motive—the transcription of beauty, the interpretation of life."

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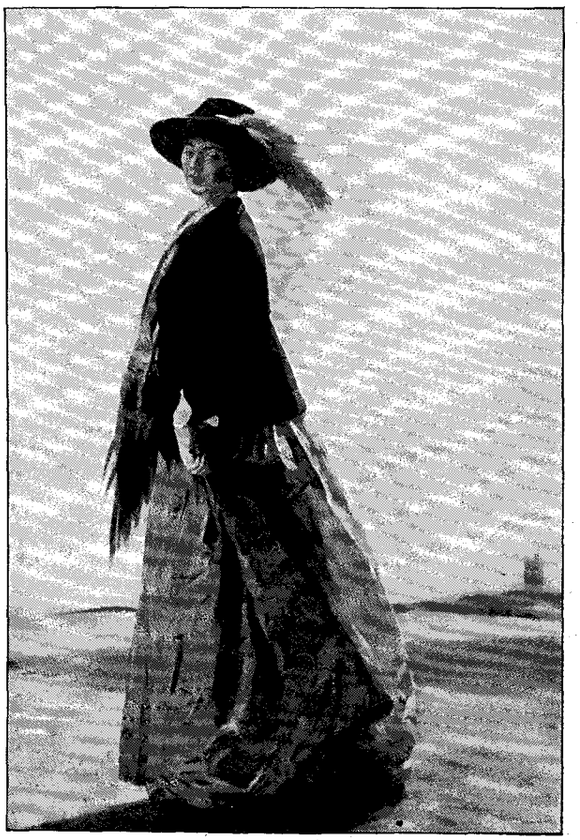
PHARISEES OF THE NON-COPYRIGHT AGE

WHETHER it is always well to let sleeping dogs lie depends upon your neighbors' as well as your own disposition not to make a noise. It can not be said that the British press often omit a chance to remind this country of her sins of literary piracy before the days of international copyright. Indeed, in the recent efforts to secure a life endowment for the surviving grandchildren of Charles Dickens, it was freely intimated that in view of the unpaid royalties on the millions of copies perhaps of Dickens's novels issued in this country, we ought to bear the main burden of rescue. But on the whole matter of reprint trade before the days of international agreement it appears that "nobody on either side of the water can look back" with "much complacency." So observes Prof. Algernon Tassin, who even adds that "contrary to an impression somewhat industriously manufactured by people who ought to have known otherwise, what honor there was lay chiefly with the American publishers." Many of them, it is asserted, "can review their individual records with the feeling that they were more just than the business competition of their own country allowed, than the law of either country compelled, and than the state of opinion among the leading British publishers demanded." Through a lack of knowledge of the facts, Professor Tassin points out in *The Bookman* (New York, August), Americans still "bow their heads to the accusation of George Moore in 1889 that America had not yet come within the pale of the morals of civilization." It seems that—



THE GREEN FEATHER.

Painted by Laura Knight.

It is "a stunning work, superb in color and admirably executed."

"Mr. George Moore, provoked by a perfectly fair-minded and well-informed statement of Mr. George Haven Putnam, had retorted that retaliation was the only course open to the English publishers, and that if one of them paid a single farthing to an American publisher for what he could get for nothing, he outquixoted Don Quixote; and he demanded (in the pistoling tone which by that time came naturally to Englishmen in speaking of the reprint business of that buccaneering age) that Mr. Putnam provide him with the names of even two American publishers who had not pirated. In reply Mr. Putnam stated that the Appletons, the Scribners, the Houghtons, the Holts, the Roberts, Little Brown, his own firm, and many others had dealt with their English authors in precisely the same way they had dealt with their American ones; that the bulk of unauthorized reprinting in America had been done by five firms, four of which were Canadian; and that—as far as retaliation was concerned—the English appropriation of American books dated from the very first book published in America which was likely to repay stealing. These statements are substantially the facts of the matter.

"That these facts should not be known to the average American is natural enough. Tho any American reader could have seen when the bookstalls were flooded with pirated editions of English writers—both the price and the lack of announcement of authorization telling him so at once—only the American reader who traveled in person or the American author who traveled in spite of himself was in a position to know of the piracies committed by the English publishers. But these facts should have been well enough known in England, and chiefly by the very people whose accusations were the bitterest."

English journalistic and publishing circles made their accusations without having applied to the authors whom they declared had been pillaged. On the other hand, many authors made public acknowledgment of the fairness with which they had been treated. "The first money Herbert Spencer ever received from a publisher was sent in 1861 by the Appletons, and every year afterward he received the percentage usually paid to native authors." Furthermore, "Scribners paid Max Müller and Trench; Ticknor & Fields paid Tennyson, De Quincey, Miss Thackeray, Browning, Hughes, Reade, Kingsley, Arnold, Dr. John Brown, Mayne Reid, Dickens. . . . Tennyson counted on his American income with certainty. In *The Athenæum* E. Lynn Lynton wrote that Harpers sent quite unsolicited payments for reprinting two novels; and Harpers' English authors joined in a round-robin praising the fair and courteous treatment of the house."

English piracies, we are told, began as early as 1784, when Morse's "Geography" proved to be worth a great deal to the English publisher who appropriated it. "It was the forerunner of a long line of school or text-books or books of the popular science variety which in England had almost no competition, and hence became, in a special way, a gold mine to English reprinters." In 1838 America had acquired some writers of importance, and an official report to the 25th Congress states that "up to that year no less than six hundred Americans had been reprinted in England." In 1848 another memorial of protest was sent to Congress headed by John Jay and Bryant. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" had circulated in England in three or four rival editions, one of which reached a sale of fifteen thousand copies. "The royalties which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would have reaped from its innumerable reprints can not even be estimated." Here are more gleanings from the record:

"'There is an American lady living in Hartford,' wrote James Parton in the *Atlantic* in 1867, 'whom the American Government has permitted to be robbed of two hundred thousand dollars. In the same way, and even more culpably, it has allowed Motley and Bancroft and Prescott to be robbed of the value of literary labors attained only by the aid of extensive and costly libraries and collections. We noticed the other day in an English publication a page of advertisements of thirteen volumes, twelve of which were American. The cheap publication stores of Great Britain are heaped with reprints, the sale of which yields nothing to the author. We have seen in England a series of school writing-books, the invention of a Philadelphian, the English copies of which betrayed no trace of their origin.'

"Hawthorne recorded in 'English Note Books' that a leading

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London house had sold without any profit to him uncounted thousands of his works. 'Of the ten works I have written,' wrote A. S. Roe to the International Copyright Association, in 1868, 'seven have been republished in England. I received in all $275 for works which had a circulation of over one hundred thousand.' The same year Richard Grant White wrote, 'The assertion that for one American book stolen in England a thousand English books are stolen in America, is mere tall talk; for American publishers print only a very few of the best and most popular English works.' This statement was corroborated by Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in an English periodical twenty years later.

"In 1876 Longfellow wrote to a lady in England who complained to him of American pirates: 'It may comfort you to know that I have had twenty-two publishers in England and Scotland and only four of them ever took the slightest notice of my existence, even so far as to send me a copy of the book.' In 1879 the number of American reprints published yearly in England had reached 10 per cent. Professor Brander Matthews records that the author of 'Night-Cap Stories' wrote him that she called on her self-appointed London publishers and asked for a set of the books to take home; but altho they had sold many thousands of them they told her they would give her the volumes only on receipt of the published price. Of Noah Brook's 'Boy Emigrants,' the London publishers openly boasted they had sold more copies than were issued in America. 'Entering a shop in London,' wrote Edward Eggleston in *The Century*, 1882, 'I found the bookseller in a rage against America and the Americans. I retorted that he had not suffered so much from American as I had from English publishers. Indeed, our publishers have practised privateering for so long that a sort of "honor among" themselves prevails with the more prosperous ones which is unknown to the English publishers, who do not even rifle your pockets politely.'"

SALUTATION.

After a painting by Antonio Mancini.

This Italian is considered by some judges to be one of the greatest painters in the world to-day.

A MORAL FOR THEATRICAL MANAGERS

THE THREE great successes, artistic as well as financial, of the past London theatrical season would never have been produced if they had been submitted to the "ordinary manager." So Mr. E. A. Baughan of the London *Daily News* speaks of "Bunty," which we have already seen and acclaimed, of "Fanny's First Play" and "Milestones," which the season now about to open will bring to us. By the "ordinary manager," of course, he means the one who never takes the initiative, but follows up a great success with reproductions, thinking that the public has signified its desire for plays after that particular pattern. He is also likely, Mr. Baughan adds, to "continue to supply the public with the new drama long after it has grown out of it." But the success of these three plays, he declares, should "teach managers a lesson if their minds are plastic enough to be taught anything." "Fanny's First Play" opens the season at Mr. Ames's Little Theater, and is the latest work of Bernard Shaw—a sufficient description, perhaps, after all that has been printed about it during its London run of over a year. "Milestones" is by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, the latter an American, and presents the history of a family through three generations. Mr. Baughan writes further:

"In the first place, all three plays are good acting plays. Each contains many good parts. In 'Fanny's First Play' there is not a single part that does not tell, if we except the prolog and epilog, in which several dull dramatic critics chatter rather foolishly, as no doubt dramatic critics do. In 'Bunty Pulls the Strings' there are *Bunty* herself and *Rab* and *Weelum*—all good acting parts. 'Milestones' does not contain a single bad part. Managers seeking for successful plays may learn something from this. None of these three plays is a one-part play. In 'Milestones' Mr. Dennis Eadie portrays, perhaps, the most important character, but it is by no means a typical actor-manager's part. So we may at least deduce from an analysis of these successes that the conventional importance of the actor-manager is overrated.

"These three plays conform to the essential condition of all good drama in providing varied and plastic material for the actor. But their success is due to a deeper cause than that. Each in its own way reflects something of the modern spirit.

"We have grown out of tragedy, not because life is any less tragic than it was—indeed, it would be easy to show that the contrary is the case—but because we are more philosophic. The old hard-and-fast definitions of comedy and tragedy have no meaning for us. Some of the greatest tragedies have their comic side, and comic situations, to our mind, often have the element of tragedy. We can appreciate pure comic situations and ideas in farce, because farce is not an expression of life in the terms of life itself. Tragedy we leave to melodrama and opera (a form of art which, dramatically, is three hundred years behind our day). Shakespeare we tolerate because he is an institution, but we really do not care for the heavy tragedy of 'Macbeth,' 'King Lear,' and 'Othello,' unless some very great actor (and none now exists) inspires us with a thrill. Then we admire his acting rather than appreciate the gruesome tragedy of the plays. Newspaper reports of murders, fires, and disastrous accidents supply us with all the violent tragedy we require.

"As to the old-fashioned problem play of a quarter of a century ago, we have come to the conclusion that most problems, and especially those of sex, are to be solved by physiological rather than by psychological analysis. With our scientific knowledge a new set of morals has come into being.

"Conventional objections to natural morals, and the consequent upholding of the word rather than the spirit of morality, provided material for nine-tenths of old-fashioned plays. You can not expect to hold a modern audience with views of life out of which it has long since grown.

"Theatrical managers who, from their very calling, know nothing of life, cling to these old-fashioned morals. First-night audiences, and those of the critics who look on the box-office as the shrine of the God of Drama, are in love with these old-fashioned ideas, but the rest of the public will have none of them.

"Maybe the great dramatist of the future will be able to sound the true note of modern tragedy. To some extent Ibsen sounded it. In the meantime we want plays that reflect something of the modern spirit. The success of the Irish plays, in which tragedy grins through the mask of comedy, should teach our managers something. . . . Managers never lead, and they will tell you it is not their business to direct or to develop public taste, but that is no reason why they should systematically underestimate the intelligence of their public. That taste is underestimated in farce, melodrama, comedy, and tragedy—and even in musical comedy itself."

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ENDOWED JOURNALISM

A PLAN for an uncommercial and non-partizan national newspaper, outlined by Hamilton Holt, managing editor of *The Independent*, before the National Newspaper Conference in Madison, Wisconsin, is not being received with enthusiasm by the press described as "commercial" and "partizan." The sum Mr. Holt believes would be necessary to carry out the plan—an endowment of $5,000,000—draws the most severe fire. "If some one will only give Hamilton and a few others who entertain similar ideas regarding the newspaper business $5,000,000, they will spend the money in short order and with less results than have attended any dream of modern times," the Philadelphia *Record* comments.

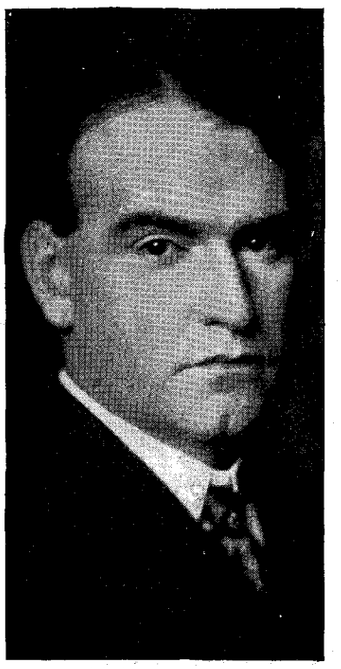
The New York *World*, in one editorial, remarks that there is nothing to stop the bequest if anybody cares to make it; in another place the same paper remarks that $5,000,000 invested at 5 per cent. would run a paper such as *The World* about two weeks. "For the other fifty weeks in the year Mr. Holt's endowed newspaper would have to depend on its circulation and advertising receipts, or starve. Matters of detail like that, however, never seem to interest the earnest uplifters who purpose to reform journalism by making it irresponsible."

The opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* is that readers are necessary to journalistic influence, and that an endowed newspaper couldn't obtain them. It argues the point in this wise:

"It is axiomatic of human nature that it doesn't appreciate what comes free. Human nature will not even read the *Congressional Record*. It will scarcely peruse government reports. It throws in the waste-basket those gems of descriptive literature, the railway folder, the commercial catalog, the circular letter—even the free sample copies of newspapers themselves. Human nature sometimes falls over itself to get something for nothing that it doesn't really want, but nothing can force it to take something for nothing when it is for its own good."

The Christian Science Monitor makes the report that should sound most cheering to the supporters of endowed journalism. It says that the debate of the week at Madison "has made it clear that two conceptions of journalism once held by few experienced newspaper makers as workable now have a respectable and growing minority following." This journal views the contemporary field, and sees it in this light:

"A majority of American newspapers live because their readers and advertisers pay from current incomes the prices asked by owners of the newspaper properties. There are other periodicals which are kept alive by income that corresponds to an endowment, and furnished from sources that imply intelligent service of an ideal end—ethical reform, research in the field of natural science, philanthropy or education. Most journals of this kind are special in their type and their appeal. It is for a paper of this kind, with breadth, vigor, fulness of resource and stability of life, that most dreamers have long waited a Midas who would contribute millions. Lastly, there are a few periodicals which may be said to be publicly supported; but up to date they usually have been technical and not popular in character, and necessarily so non-partizan as to be neutral on vital issues. But so are State schools in their field. As in education so in journalism, the American democracy will support all three kinds of teaching institutions; but the relative proportion of the three types of journals is likely to be quite different in the future. In journalism as in other callings or professions there must be more emphasis on 'we'; but a 'we' that does not mask an 'I.'"



HAMILTON HOLT,

Who charges the commercial press with failure to perform its most important services through fear of the business office.

Mr. Holt's proposal traces this same analogy between the functions of an endowed Utopian journalism and those of a university. "Journalism of the highest order," he says, "is really a part of public education, an extension of university extension. It has the same triple function as the university—research, teaching, and public service." Just as there are privately owned, endowed, and State universities, so in journalism we already have the privately owned newspaper developed to a high state of technical efficiency, he observes, and are now at the beginning of the era of the endowed. He suggests that great municipal, State, national, and even international journals, "final and crowning products of printers' ink," may follow. He notes already a surprizing number of endowed and public journals in the field.

Mr. Holt thinks that the ordinary commercial press does not perform adequately, because of fear of the business office, either of what he rates as the two most important services of the press:

"First, to give reliable and complete information about any event *at the time when such information is needed* as a basis of opinion and action.

"Second, to present to every reader *competent discussion of pending questions from different points of view.*"

Why a subsidy is necessary and the nature of the constituency of a subsidized journal Mr. Holt explains with this argument:

"If a journal is to perform the two essential duties of careful news-gathering and competent comment it must have an assured income of sufficient amount at the start to enable it to stand the stress of sensational and commercialized competitors and to demonstrate its usefulness to a large circle of readers all over the country. Once established and recognized as a truthful and important medium it would have an enormous educational value. Tho it might not be read by the millions, it would be indispensable to all libraries, journalists, preachers, teachers, the most intelligent professional and business men, and the leaders at least of the wage-earning class. It would also exert a great influence for good on other papers by forcing them to raise their standards of accuracy and fairness."

To maintain these high standards consistently, the proposal is to have a board of trustees of a slowly changing membership, representing a number of parties and sects. Responsibility for running the paper should be upon a managing editor, acting, as a college president does, as executive head—the connecting link between trustees and the editors and writers. The staff should be selected—"not from great commercial journals, but from the journals with ideals or even from the universities themselves. There is many a college president to-day who would conduct an endowed journal better than any fifteen-thousand-dollar commercialized editor now at the head of some sensational success." The staff, like the board of trustees, should be selected from a variety of classifications of men. Labor strikes, for example, should be "covered" in a joint report from three investigators, writing from as many angles—the employers', that of the employed, and the public's. Space should be allotted to various creeds and parties for discussions.

Perhaps the greatest novelty in the plan is in Mr. Holt's ideas for the advertising department. Such matter as political pleas and platforms, complaints, propaganda, or stories and poems of "unrecognized merit" should appear at regular advertising rates. He thinks the department would prove lively, informing, and profitable.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MORE SPIRITUAL LEADERS FOR OUR ENLISTED MEN

BOTH the Army and the Navy are badly in need of additional chaplains. *The Churchman* (New York) thinks the Navy should have twice as many as its present number, and the Army ought to have its quota increased almost to that extent. This journal urges that "the demand should be strong, general, and persistent that Congress take the needed action." One movement toward this end is noted in the call of a convention of chaplains of the Army, Navy, National Guard, and of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, to be held at Los Angeles in September, in connection with the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The appeal signed by three retired army chaplains is made "in behalf of the thousands of half-forgotten and neglected men under the flag." The call rehearses these purposes of the proposed gathering:

"At a recent meeting of retired chaplains of the Army residing in Southern California, it was resolved to invite the chaplains of the Army, Navy, National Guard, and of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars to a conference, for the purpose, first, of considering the problems that are met by chaplains in active service; second, of rendering such aid as will increase their efficiency and promote the moral and religious welfare of the men under arms; and third, to awaken in the churches and general Christian public a deeper and more active interest in the officers, soldiers, and sailors under the flag.

"It is felt that the men under arms are not on the heart of the Christian public as they should be. Prayers are seldom heard in public assemblies in their behalf, and they are seldom referred to in the religious press, yet these men, most of them young men, to the number of 250,000, are subject to exceptional temptations and soul peril. The unnatural conditions of life that are forced upon them, separated, for the most part, as they are, from church influences and the influence of home and mothers and sisters and other good women, and forced to lives of celibacy, many of them in foreign service for long periods of time, constitute a situation of extreme danger to religion and morality in the souls of these men. Yet large as the number is, and vital as is their important public service, few at home seem to care for these men's souls.

"There was a similar movement about twenty years ago which produced a profound impression on the Army, on the people, and on the churches. Among the results were the abolition of Sunday inspections and dress parades, abolition of post-traders, and later of the canteen, and appropriations by Congress of $3,500,000 for gymnasia, chapels, reading-rooms, etc."

The Churchman deals in an editorial with the inadequate force of chaplains now in the service, a condition recently emphasized by Rear-Admiral Stockton in his discussion of the "Religious Forces in the Navy." Thus:

"In the Navy, as Admiral Stockton has shown, there are no more chaplains to-day than there were seventy years ago, altho the Navy and Marine Corps now number 61,000, and even when the service is on a peace footing there is but one chaplain to every 2,500 men. And the situation is even worse than this would suggest. More than half of the twenty-four are on duty at shore establishments, barracks, receiving ships, training stations, hospitals, and the like, two are invalid, and but nine are left to minister to the spiritual needs of the whole service afloat, with its twenty-eight first-class vessels in commission for active service.

"It is bad morals, and it is also very poor economy, to leave the crews of these ships, who have been recruited with especial thought for their moral character, and whose moral character forms an essential part of their value to the service, without such sustaining and directing influence as a chaplain is peculiarly qualified to supply. These enlisted men come from all parts of the country. They are picked men, no longer recruited as in former days almost entirely from the seaboard, but, as Admiral Stockton has told us, young men coming from home life, largely Americans by birth and a very large majority 'Protestants by ancestry and profession.' They are men to whom, as chaplains themselves have told us, it is inspiring to minister. The naval chaplain's work is no sinecure. It demands a very high order of intelligence and resourceful versatility. Rightly undertaken, it proves always a work of fascinating interest that gives scope for most varied gifts, fulfilling high hope of usefulness. The chaplains that we have are giving a most excellent account of themselves. But twenty-four men can not by any possibility hope to cope with the demands of the Navy, and the Army, tho conditions differ widely as one of our correspondents showed, is as inadequately provided as the Navy in this regard."

DR. ELIOT ON WORLD PEACE

THE TRIP around the world made by Dr. Charles W. Eliot in the interests of universal peace returns the former president of Harvard to America with the report that he "could not honestly say" that he found evidences of sincere governmental desire for wide-spread peace. He is quoted as declaring in San Francisco that international or national disarmament is not taken seriously by the leaders and thinking men of the more important peoples. A dispatch in the New York *Sun* reports him as saying: "I fear that for one reason or another neither the classes nor the masses have much admiration for the idea [of disarmament] or would be willing to do their share to bring it about." The principles of peace are not losing ground, however, he thinks among "men as individuals." He reports that China and Japan have the strongest and most universal desire for peace. He argues that he is not a pessimist, but the millennium is still far in the distance:

"I look for a greater and grander work for the Hague Tribunal from year to year, and I would be willing to prophesy that countless lives, wide-spread misery, and unknown millions of money will be saved the world by the application of the grand principles of arbitration."

Of the encouraging side that his investigations discovered Dr. Eliot makes unofficial report in this wise:

"I would not be willing to come out and state broadly that the nations are taking seriously the idea of universal peace. There is a strong sentiment for it everywhere, of course, but such a sentiment is as old as the hills, and has been found more or less in all times and climes. . . . Men individually all over the world do less fighting to-day than at any other time in the history of the world, and they have a greater and more abiding respect for the institutions of peace, the courts and legislative bodies than they ever had. This is perhaps largely because of a natural growth toward a better civilization and a higher Christianity, and not so much due to any special peace propaganda. . . . Some of the leaders in various countries are sincerely devoted to the splendid principle of arbitration, and are opposed to war on various unselfish grounds, but I fear that the time is not yet here when the truly strong men—the men who are in power or who may be in power to-morrow—are unequivocally on the side of reason and humanity as opposed to the sword and savagery."

In Japan he discovered, the interview relates, "an almost neighborly feeling" for the United States.

"It is criminal for politicians, newspapers or others to give voice or lend ear to statements to the contrary. Japanese statesmen are not ordinarily willing to speak of a possible war between their country and the United States, so very absurd do they regard the idea to be. In spite of the treaty, offensive and defensive to a degree, between Great Britain and Japan, there can be no question but that the Mikado's empire, Government, and people, is actuated in all things by even a friendlier feeling for us than for Great Britain. Remember, I am not saying that England or the English are disliked—that would be an untruth—but I am simply using the comparison to indicate the degree of good-will in which the American Government and people are held.

"Two days before leaving Japan I was received by the Emperor. . . . He spoke in the friendliest terms of the United States."

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JEWISH DISCLAIMER OF GAMBLING PROFANATION

THE ACTION of the executive committee and advisory board of the New York Jewish Community (Kehillah) in expressing indignation about "profanation of the Jewish name" in connection with the Rosenthal case is not meeting with unanimous approval from the Jewish press. *The Hebrew Standard* (New York) views it as a blunder to stamp officially as a Jewish question a matter "which does not concern us as Jews, but only as citizens and taxpayers." The Chicago *Israelite* declares itself gratified that "many of the leading men of New York Jewry" were present at the meeting, and finds evidence that "cool, level heads were in the majority."

It is severe in censure, however, for Rabbi J. L. Magnes, executive head of the organization, for writing a letter to the New York *Evening Telegram* in which he makes complaint about a *Telegram* editorial in which there were three references to "Jew gamblers." The letter—one much quoted in the Jewish press—ends:

"No one can have any objection to your condemning Jews who happen to be gamblers, and to pointing them out as Jews, if you see fit. The sooner we are frank about both the vices and virtues of the nationalities of this vast city, the better. What I want to know is, what prompted your sneer in speaking of 'Jew-gamblers'? Many of your readers would like to be enlightened, especially some of those Jews who do extensive advertising of their family events in the columns of the New York *Herald*."

The Chicago *Israelite* describes these closing lines as lending ample substance to a charge that the Kehillah "can be used, in the hands of unscrupulous or designing persons, to the furtherance of the selfish personal or political designs of those persons." *The American Hebrew* (New York) calls the Rosenthal case a grave symptom of "certain conditions that prevail in a certain section of the Jewish population of this city," tho surely not a class demoralization. Of young Jews among the gamblers it says:

"These men are the outcome of the want of moral and religious education prevailing in certain strata of the Jewish population of New York some fifteen or twenty years ago. Their parents, occupied with a hard struggle for a bare livelihood, neglected their children, or at best only attempted to give them the kind of instruction they had been used to in their own youth. Without reckoning on the vast difference between Russia and America, they were content with the instruction in the *cheder*, with which they were familiar in the old country. There was a natural revolt among the young people against this mode of treatment by their parents. The majority took their education in their own hands and became emancipated from all connection with Judaism, while a number consorted with the viler elements of the surrounding population and became associated with the gambling fraternity, and even worse."

The tone of much of the comment is a courageous recognition that Jews have been involved in the New York gambling scandal, but that it is unfair to single out one race as chief offender.

The resolutions of the Kehillah were unanimously adopted in the following form:

"Whereas certain scandals have recently come to light in which individuals reputed to be Jews are implicated, and

"Whereas these scandals have revealed a shocking degree of moral and political degeneracy in this city; be it

"*Resolved*, That as citizens of the city and as Jews we view with profound indignation the profanation of the Jewish name brought about by these events, and the implication of Jews in practises and vices which have up to very recent years been proverbially unknown among our people; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Jewish Community take steps to form a vigilance committee which shall endeavor to stir the conscience of the citizenship of the city to a realization of the political and moral corruption of which the Rosenthal case is but a symptom; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Jewish Community help with all its power such agencies, both public and private, as are sincerely desirous of laying bare all the ramifications of the crime under investigation; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Jewish Community take steps to form a bureau of information and investigation, to the office of which at 356 Second Avenue any communications concerning degenerate conditions may be sent."

EUGENIC STOCK-TAKING

THE MOST quotable and most quoted epigram brought forward in the Congress of Eugenists that recently assembled in London was in the speech of Prof. Samuel G. Smith of the University of Minnesota. He asserted: "If I were to choose my own father, I would rather have a robust burglar than a consumptive bishop." It might be taken as the *cri* of the convention's purpose to "agree upon a concerted scheme of action." The results of the discussions, however, did not eventuate in such an agreement; and it is the opinion of the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "the science of Eugenics must evidently advance far beyond its present rudimentary stage before its friends can write on a definite 'platform.'" Still further time must be allowed, it is asserted, "before Eugenists can expect to exercise much influence in molding public opinion, to say nothing of determining legislative action." Tho Professor Smith shot a shining arrow he did not stand upon the exclusive principle of the physical fitness of parents. He showed his faith in the influence of environment by adding that if he were the son of a robust burglar he should wish to be adopted into another family soon after birth. The London *Guardian*, organ of the established Church, thus waters-down his epigram and dissents from its implications:

"The epigram comes to little more than that it is better to have healthy than diseased parents, and that physical fitness lies at the foundation of everything. The first half of the sentiment may readily be accepted—health of body and mind are the first of man's blessings. Whether the human race would necessarily be the better in essentials if there were no disease, or very little, is a good deal more debatable. For the rough-and-tumble work of the world—the winning of battles, the building of ships, the construction of railroads, all the physical activities in short—courage, strength, and energy are essential, altho even here there is no warrant for dogmatism. Napoleon was an epileptic, Nelson a weakling; and Macaulay, in a famous passage, has reminded us that of the two commanders at Landen, one—William III.—was an 'asthmatic skeleton,' and the other—the Marshal Duke of Luxemburg—a 'hunchbacked dwarf.' It is always brain, rather than brawn, which wins in the end, and the older the world grows the truer that becomes. This is a fact which the Eugenists—who appear to have spent an agreeable week oscillating between criminals and crumpets—kept insufficiently in view. They even made imperfect allowance for the great part which the more or less diseased brain has played in the development of the world. Their anxiety would seem to be for the stereotyping of the normal and the encouragement of the material, and to leave little room for the play of individuality or the development of the romantic and spiritual side of man. However desirable it may all be in theory, it will never be possible to apply to humanity the unredeemed ideals of the stock-yard."

Professor Smith, as reported by *The Westminster Gazette* (London), declared that one of the futilities of practical discussion was the supposition on the part of some people that if marriage were made difficult for the unfit the race would be improved. He said:

"It should be remembered that whenever marriage was made difficult immorality increased, and that maternity and marriage were by no means synonymous. Enlightened states had agreed that the feeble-minded, the insane, and the pauper must not be allowed to become parents. Where mother and father were both feeble-minded, the child was sure to be mentally deficient. The only remedy was for the state to restrain the feeble-minded woman. The teaching of sex hygiene to young persons of suit-

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able age was very important, but perhaps even more important was a more elemental view of the proper terms of human marriage. So long as women loved strength and men loved beauty, and mating was upon terms of preference, the human instinct did not go far wrong."

The discussion of most practical service, according to the *Evening Post* report, was probably that of Prof. Vernon Kellogg of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, who called attention to a neglected factor in the peace question. We read:

"Militarism, he pointed out, was eugenically disastrous through the direct selection for war purposes of the most sturdy individuals in the community. At the close of the Napoleonic wars, when the families of France were no longer drained of a great part of their able-bodied males, a new type of children began to be born, with a stature of an inch greater than that of the earlier generations born in war-time.

"This attack on militarism provoked the dissent of a German general and two English colonels, who argued that militarism was eugenic because of the wholesome effect of its discipline upon the health of the recruits. The German general paid a high compliment to the 'physical strength and high spirits' of the young soldiers he had seen marching through the streets of London. But, as a later speaker showed, all that this evidence amounted to was that militarism might be a good thing for the young men, so long as they never went to war. It did not overthrow, but rather confirmed, the position that war tended to racial degeneration."

The Guardian estimates the possible good to be gained from eugenic efforts, tho it dismisses the conference as "a curious mixture of the important, the cranky, and the rather unpleasant." In the first category it places "much that was said upon the population question"; in the second "the nonsense that was talked about the evil effects of 'militarism'"; in the third "the dangerous and unjustifiable American theories about the sterilization of the unfit." Going on:

"In spite of much talk that is hysterical or foolish, it would be idle to deny that all is not well with us. The lazy, the vicious, the unfit form far too large a proportion of the population, not merely in England, but in all civilized countries. Whether it be by the operation of obscure natural laws or by the conscious election of man, certain changes are taking place that are profoundly disquieting The balances to which we have grown accustomed are being upset. We are more avid of amusement; less inclined to dogged effort. Urban populations are growing shorter and darker—and the short, dark peoples are more restless and excitable than the taller and lighter ones. The proportions of the sexes are being altered. Women have long been more numerous than men, but the revised census figures which have just been issued show that there are nearly a million and a quarter more women than men in the United Kingdom. That is a proportion which must necessarily exercise a profound influence upon our social future, since, to take one consideration only, it means enormous numbers of unmarried women working among and competing with men, and in the end probably lowering the standard of their reward. It is even argued that it is likely to create, if it has not already created, a more feminine cast of thought among us. The influence of this growing numerical preponderance of women can not but have some bearing upon the demand for their direct representation in Parliament, altho it would be easy to attach too much importance to this.

"The relative proportions of the sexes are beyond control, notwithstanding that they obviously affect very seriously the moral and material well-being of the race; but with the feeble-minded, the constitutionally criminal and the unfit generally we have it in our power to deal, and in so far as the Eugenic Conference addrest itself to the reasonable right of mankind to protect itself against them it was doing good work. We must, however, be on our guard against attaching too much importance to mere measures of control and segregation. The policeman has his uses; but so has the priest. Law is great, but religion is greater, and we shall have gained very little if, as the Archbishop of York told the Congress of the Sanitary Institute in his cathedral city on Monday, we produce a race 'physically fit, but spiritually, mentally, and morally sterile.' It is in that direction that the danger lies, and it is a danger to which we have as yet given far too little consideration. There is abundant room for that regeneration which is the only effective and lasting antidote to degeneration."

MORAL STAMINA OF COLLEGE YOUTH

MINNESOTA, at least, among our States, is able to furnish definite data to show that the moral stamina of the coming generation is not deteriorating. Some doubt as to the fact was felt by *The Congregationalist* (Boston), which opened its columns to a discussion and found some spirited arguments on both sides. It now finds its natural optimism confirmed by a document made public by the University of Minnesota with the claim that it is the first survey of the kind ever undertaken in this country. We read:

"The report covers an investigation of the proposed vocations of nearly 1,400 students, together with their general living conditions and environment while in the university. As the survey itself declares, it catches 'the serious-minded, workaday consciousness of the campus.' In consequence, it offers some striking revelations of a typical Western State university. Fully nine-tenths of the students have firmly decided upon their future life-work and 95 per cent. have consciously guided their college course to its ends. Two-thirds of these declare that their decisions were reached as early as their high-school course!

"This is certainly a striking refutation of charges preferred in a wholesome way against the frivolity of the high-school student. Sixty-five per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women are earning at least a portion of their college expenses, showing for 1911 a total earning capacity of $94,000. Fully half of the men plan to go into law or medicine. Of course, the carping critic will not fail to find some material for pessimism in this report. From the astonishingly small number of women—only ten out of more than 800—who openly look forward to domestic management and housekeeping, he will argue the decay of the matronly spirit. Yet these ten do not, of course, represent the number who will gladly and seriously relinquish other ambitions to assume control of Christian homes. Perhaps our despondent friends will perceive other warnings in the fact that only twenty men and sixteen of these 1,400 chose specifically religious work as a career. Nevertheless, it will be remarkable indeed if there be not hundreds of influential Christian laymen in the making and a score of ministers' wives. This document, pioneer of its kind, gives small comfort as a whole to the cynic and the uncharitable. It proves anew that the clear and vigorous outlook of the parents who not so long ago founded our great Northwest is being renewed in the children. The stamina and the stuff are there for the testing which must follow in the experience of life."

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE A CHURCH — An announcement that a church supported entirely by Socialists is to open in September in Portland, Maine, already is arousing curiosity among the religious publications. Williams Hall, the local headquarters of the Socialist Party, is to be the meeting place. The platform upon which the church solicited its subscriptions was for "a church where the truth can be preached and honest conviction uttered without fear or favor." Of the organizer of the church, the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, a Unitarian minister of Saco, Maine, *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) reports:

"He was formerly minister of the Beverly, Mass., Unitarian church, but came to Saco with his Socialistic theories already formed. While pastor of the Saco church he became a member of the local union of Socialists in Portland, and was instrumental in forming a similar organization in Saco. He was also interested in the formation of a labor union among the operatives in the mills in that vicinity. He says that he did not preach Socialistic theories, but that the principal members of his congregation took offense at his social activities and asked for his resignation or his cessation in the social propaganda. After considerable thought he decided to resign and came to Portland with the purpose of founding a free platform for the discussion of current social topics. Services will be held on Sunday morning and an open forum afterward and something in the form of a Socialistic Sunday-school. He will also act as organizer in the Socialist party and form local unions in other communities. He is twenty-three years old, married and has two children. Until September he is allowed the use of the parsonage at Saco, and his salary has been continued until that time."

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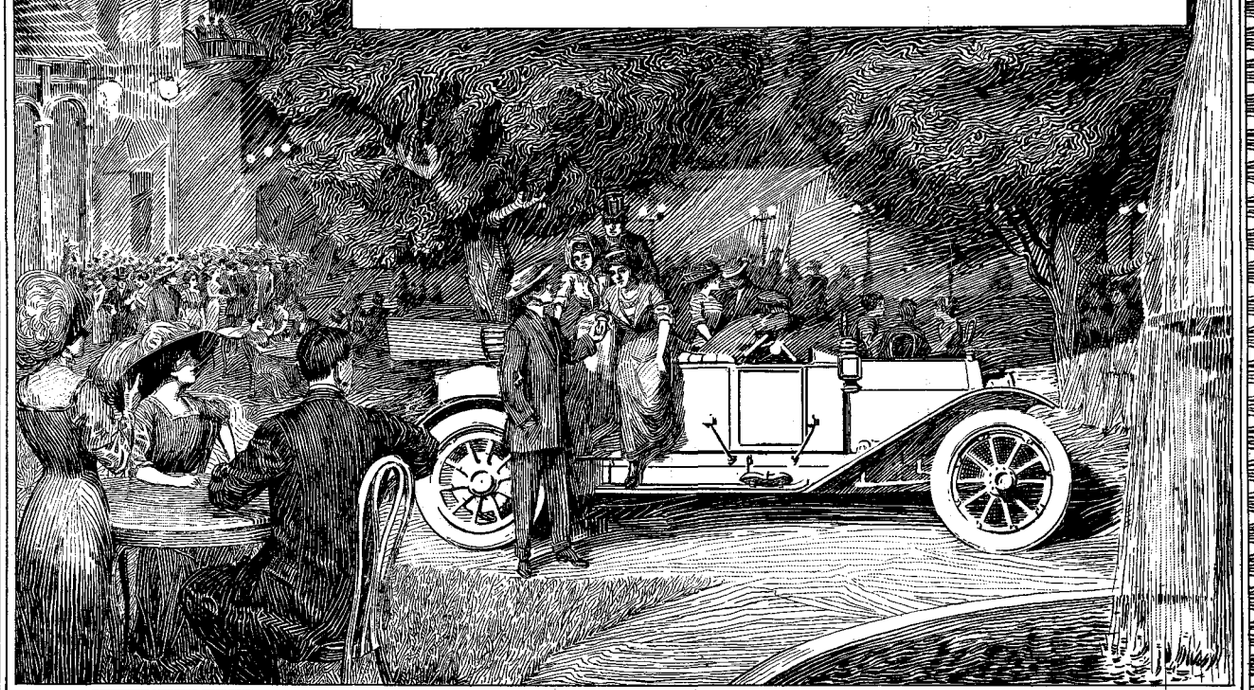

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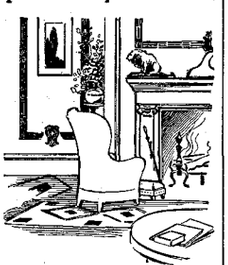

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE TRAGIC END OF LECONTE

WHETHER the gunpowder which blew up the Haitian National Palace and killed President Cincinnatus Leconte, was touched off by accident or by design the fault was the administration's, if we are to accept the opinion of the Detroit *News.* The police authorities were unable to clear up the mystery immediately after the explosion, and while the enemies of Leconte were suspected, there was not evidence enough uncovered to justify the arrest of anybody. The Detroit paper draws the conclusion that an administration palace containing a powder magazine and large stores of arms is in itself a confession that Haiti is a government which derived its powers from some other source than the consent of the governed. This bit of recent history in which Laconte figured conspicuously is well worth reading:

Leconte was minister of the interior under President Nord Alexis, whose bloody reign of tyranny came to an end in exile. But for the protection he begged from a foreign warship Nord Alexis would have been torn to fragments in revenge for his savage and summary executions of citizens on the mere suspicion of disloyalty. President Leconte was the man who often carried out the orders of Nord Alexis. Upon the downfall of that petty tyrant he was compelled to seek safety in exile. President Simon, who obtained his title to the presidency by the overthrow of Nord Alexis, was subsequently challenged by Leconte, who, from his refuge in Jamaica, plotted revolutions. His first attempt failed, and a German consulate saved him from death. He promptly went about another revolution, and next time he succeeded in overthrowing Simon. Following the long-established precedent, he declared himself president *pro tem.* and ordered an election. The people who took the trouble to vote at all, voted unanimously for President Leconte, for any other choice would have been an invitation to face the firing squad. The voters of Haiti, like those in our own country who bow to the machine, always "vote right." In consequence of this cowardice in the face of a military despotism their government is as corrupt and as oppressive as the presidents know how to make it.

It is not a matter of race that makes Haiti a political pustule on the face of the earth. It is the lack of education. The term education is here employed in its larger and best sense, for the primary and most important purpose of education is not to make scholars, but to make exemplary citizens who will be educated to proper standards of morality and of patriotism. When the average citizen grows up with the idea that government is merely grafting privilege whereby the officials in power are licensed to levy tax and tribute, public and private, without authorization of any law but the law of greed, government necessarily becomes a travesty and the subjects of government merely slaves.

This is a tragic culmination for Haiti. The early white colonies quickly exterminated the aboriginal inhabitants of whom they made slaves, and Africans were imported to take their places. Again the greed of the rapacious white man overreached itself, for soon the black population was several times larger than the white and the negroes began to ask themselves why thousands of them should be the slaves or cattle of hundreds of whites and be denied all privileges as men and women. They appealed to France, which became owner of the island by the treaty of Ryswick, but France had problems at home that absorbed her energies and the French planters had influence with the home Government in case of an inclination to consider the petition. There being no hope of help, the slaves rose in rebellion in 1791 and slaughtered their taskmasters with fine enthusiasm. The French convention two years later proclaimed the emancipation of the blacks. Then the British government interfered, but the ex-slaves, aided by their enervating climate, drove them out in 1798. In 1801 Napoleon sent an army to subdue the Haitians. Toussaint L'Overture, patriot president and dictator, was captured and carried to France to die in prison. After two years of fighting and yellow fever the French abandoned the island. Dessalines, the colored leader, declared the independence of the island and made himself emperor.

Since that time the government has changed to the republican form. It has almost invariably been corrupt, and its successive administrative heads have usually gained their title by violence. The natives were entirely successful in emancipating themselves from slavery to the white man, but they have only accomplished a change of masters, for to-day they are slaves of a vicious military system and a succession of petty tyrants of their own race.

HENRI FABRE

THE pity some of us may have for persons who deliberately devote their lives to pioneering in fields of endeavor where material rewards are at low-water mark may or may not be misplaced. Few, of course, will deny that many of the world's geniuses are shamefully neglected—almost criminally, perhaps, in some cases—but it seems altogether likely that some of the great thinkers who have felt the pinch of poverty nearly all their lives have gotten enough pleasure out of their work to more than compensate them for the material comforts they have sacrificed. An interesting story in this connection is the life narrative of Henri Fabre, whose new book, "Social Life in the Insect World," is one of the most widely discust scientific works of the year. M. Fabre, we are told by Marmaduke Langdale, writing in the London *Daily Mail,* has spent most of his eighty-nine years in scientific research and in writing about the results of his investigations without being able to enjoy many of the things the average man of learning would consider indispensable,

(*Continued on page* 310)

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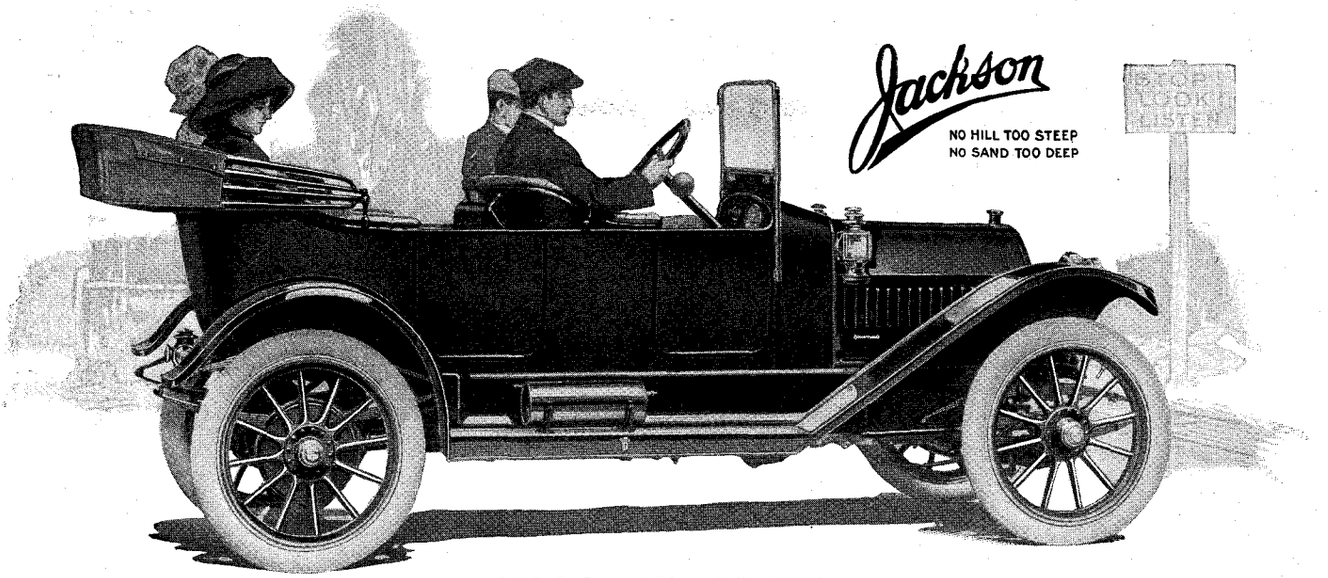

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The transmission is quiet because both shafts are mounted on bearings of the separated-ball type, that run in a bath of oil.

The rear axle does not hum because the gears are of correct pitch, fitted to a thousandth of an inch. There is no interval between the transfer of the load from one tooth to the next; and the gears run between long roller bearings, with ball thrust bearings to preserve perfect adjustment.

In power and durability we sincerely believe the motor to be the best in the world. It has proved out in the hardest sort of service, and in the severest road and track racing.

Your local Jackson dealer has a specimen "Olympic" model.

He will gladly help you corroborate all we have said here. Call on him; or write us for details and his name.

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The "Majestic" at $1850 has a long-stroke (4½x5¼) motor of 45 H. P. Its wheelbase is 124 inches; tires, 36x4 inches; springs, full elliptic, front and rear. It is equipped with self-starter, mohair top, top hood, windshield, speedometer, oil gauge and gasoline gauge on dash, demountable rims, extra rim, tire holder, electric horn, foot rail, coat rail, pump, tools and jack. It has powerful electric headlights with parabolic reflectors, flush dashlights (electric) and an electric tail lamp. The current for the lights is supplied by a dynamo driven by the motor which charges a storage battery for use when the motor is not running. The car has black and nickel trimmings.

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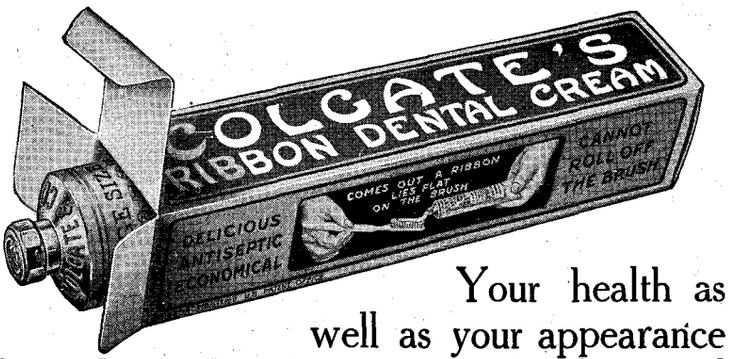

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 308)

and yet he probably can boast of having enjoyed life better than a large majority of those who have never had to count their pennies. Last year the entomologist received a little more than three thousand dollars in royalties from the sale of his books, which was probably unprecedented in all his long life. "The Insects' Homer," as Maeterlinck calls him, is frequently referred to as the greatest living entomologist. Whether he is the greatest or not may be a matter on which other scientists will disagree, but there is no denying that his career is interesting to read about. Says Mr. Langdale:

The story of the old man's life is the story of ninety years of struggle and makeshift and perseverance. Scattered here and there through the ten volumes of the "Souvenirs Entomologiques" are sketches of autobiography in which, with charming simplicity, he tells us of his humble birth and home, his illiterate parents, the rough-and-ready Provençal village school where he picked up reading and writing in the intervals of assisting the schoolmaster in his garden. Next came two years at the College of Rodez, where he paid for his education by singing in the church choir. Domestic calamity followed, and the boy had to leave his studies and set to work to help keep the family at home. Later we find him at the Normal School of Vaucluse; and eventually he himself becomes a schoolmaster, first at Ajaccio, in Corsica, afterward at Avignon, in his native Provence, but is compelled to relinquish all hope of achieving a university professorship because, as a friend points out to him, "the salary is inadequate to keep up the position."

Meanwhile the scientist in Fabre had begun to develop. He was barely five years old when he first tried to discover how the *cicada*—the cricket of the south of France—produced its chirping sound; and all through his boyhood he was prying into Nature's secrets and observing the ways of insect and of bird. A chance meeting at Ajaccio with Moquin-Tandon, the botanist, led to his throwing himself into natural history with heart and soul. "Leave your mathematics," said the savant, "and get to the beast!" Fabre got to the beast and stuck to the beast; but it was the insect above all that attracted him, and through seventy years of poverty and drudgery he has persevered, noting, observing, comparing the doings of the world of tiny things.

He at length found time to publish the first two volumes of his famous "Souvenirs" and began to make his name as an entomologist of the highest order. His researches outside the beaten track called Darwin's attention to him. A correspondence was started between the two; and at the English scientist's request the young man undertook a number of experiments in order to discover the means by which birds and insects find their way home to the nest from a distance. It was some years before Fabre was able to complete his experiments; and by that time Charles Darwin was dead. His admiration for

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Fabre exceeded that which Fabre entertained for Darwin.

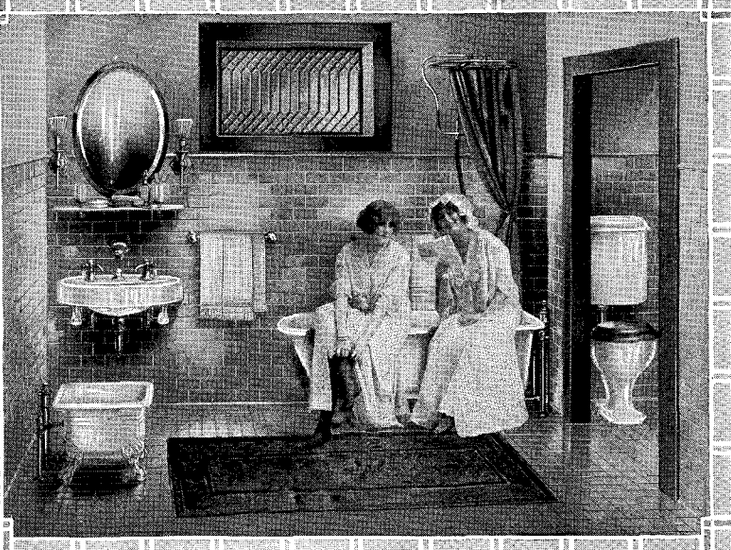
M. Fabre, it is said, flouts the theories of natural selection, of the evolution of species, of the survival of the fittest, and ascribes the various manifestations of insect life and instinct to the direct act of Providence. The story continues:

The theories of natural selection, of the evolution of species, of the survival of the fittest, are so many bugbears to Fabre, who writes not only as a grand old scientist, but also as a fine old Christian gentleman, and who ascribes the various manifestations of insect life and instinct to the direct act of Providence. I have noticed that he is never happier than when he lights upon a fresh argument against "the Theorists."

At one time Fabre seemed within reach of a fortune, or at least a competency. It was when he was a professor at the Lycée at Avignon. He was already married, with a growing family. Money was more than ever necessary to him; and in order to make it he devoted himself to chemical research. One of the chief products of the Avignon district was the madder-root, which was grown to supply the local dye-works; and Fabre's predecessor had dabbled, not without success, in experiments for improving the process of extraction. Fabre continued the work in the modest laboratory: he was noticed by Victor Duruy, the Minister of Education; he refused financial assistance and received the Legion of Honor; and he had arranged for the building of a factory to exploit his perfected process when the discovery of an artificial alizaline put an end to all his hopes.

In course of time there came an increased demand for his books, and after moving from Avignon to Orange and from Orange to Sérignan he was able to realize the dream of his life—to possess a little house of his own, surrounded by a garden and adjoining a bit of waste land, his *harmas*, where he could prosecute at leisure his researches into his beloved insects. These books include volumes on astronomy, botany, and geology, on domestic animals, on animals beneficial to agriculture and on agricultural pests, in addition to the famous "Souvenirs Entomologiques."

Fabre is a true naturalist. His books are not dry biological treatises filled with what he himself calls "barbarous technical terms and scientific names." They are living documents, crammed with quaint conceits and delicate touches of humor. The inside of an insect leaves him unmoved, but his whole life has been devoted to the observation of its habits, its instincts, its methods of propagation and of self-preservation. And he is more than a naturalist, he is a preeminent man of letters, or, to quote Maurice Maeterlinck once more, he is "one of the most profound and inventive scholars and also one of the purest writers, and, I was going to add, one of the finest poets of the century that is just past." His style is limpid and exquisite and charming, and every line that he has written radiates sincerity and kindness. As I have said, he tilts at Darwin and the Theorists, but never fiercely or harshly; he is the first to make amends if ever he is guilty of an unconscious injustice, even to



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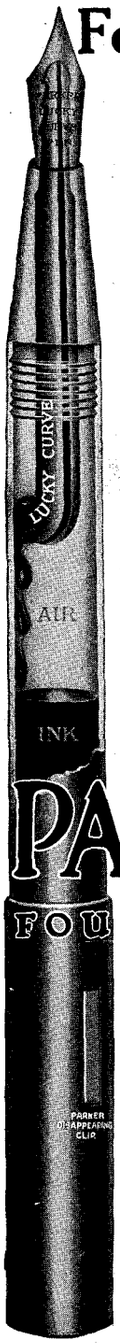
Nothing Leaks Except Fountain Pens

How to Stop It:



IF they can make great steam boilers, vast water supply systems and pipelines for oil that won't leak, why can't they make fountain pens that won't leak?

They can. George S. Parker, of Janesville, Wisconsin, makes them.

Mr. Parker found out that ink always stays in the feed tube of an ordinary fountain pen, even when point up in your pocket. It won't all run down.

The air in the pen gets warm from your body and expands—expands up through the inky feed tube. It blows the ink up with it—up and out all over the writing end of the pen, to smear your fingers when you remove cap to write.

"If I can get that ink down out of the feed tube, my pen won't leak," said Mr. Parker.

So he *curved his feed tube* to touch the barrel. That touch creates Capillary Attraction. And Capillary Attraction sucks the ink down out of the feed tube before the expanding air ascends. Thus, nothing but air smears the end of a Parker Pen.

The curved feed tube is called the Lucky Curve. Capillary Attraction is the force in Nature that makes a blotter suck ink.

Parker Pens write fine—never hitching, skipping, blotting. The 14k gold pens are pointed with hardest Iridium. Parker Spear Head Ink Controller makes ink flow velvety.

Standard style Parker Lucky Curve Pens $1.50 to $250.00 according to size and ornamentation.

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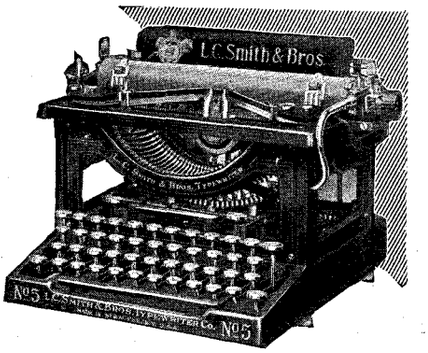
THE BIG MOOSE OF LITTLE TOBIQUE

CERTAIN writers seem disposed to convict the bull moose of some very unbecoming traits, such as cowardice and selfishness, but not all the testimony is in support of the accusations of the animal's enemies. One of the latest witnesses heard from is Thomas Martindale, a veteran sportsman, who in a new book entitled "Sport Indeed" (G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia) not only describes many of the dominant characteristics of the bull moose, but also narrates several thrilling personal experiences on hunting trips in the northern woods. Mr. Martindale does not deny that the male moose is a coward except in the mating season, but he finds the bull to have one strong virtue—he is an ardent lover all the year round, perhaps a little fickle at times, but a great lover just the same. And it is a knowledge of this characteristic that usually enables the hunter to get within rifle range. Mr. Martindale and other writers say that in nearly every instance the bull moose is entrapt by a call in imitation of a cow moose. All this about two of the moose's dominant characteristics may, of course, be very interesting, but in this instance it only serves as an introduction to the story of one of Mr. Martindale's many thrilling experiences while hunting and fishing in the northern woods. On this occasion the sportsman was hunting in New Brunswick, and was accompanied by his son James, to whom the book is dedicated We read:

As our plan was to lie out all night, we had brought blankets with us, also a steamer rug, but had left the latter under the butt of a fallen tree further down the lake. After the guide had cut a few spruce boughs to make a mattress, I sent him back for the rug and then threw my tired limbs upon the spruce boughs. Twenty minutes or more passed and, the guide not returning, I thought he might have seen a moose on his way back and feared he might scare him by returning in a direct way to the cedars. Raising myself slowly from the spruce boughs I looked around me and felt convinced that I was right in my conjecture. A hundred and fifty yards away, and directly within the line of the trees on the far side of the cove and to my left, I was sure I saw the young bull with the upright antlers. He stood "head on" with his body shielded by the trees, leaving his head and neck alone visible. To shoot or not to shoot was the question, and I had to decide quickly, for the scant daylight was fast melting away in the coming night. A moment of doubt, and then, after careful aim, I fired. I looked, expecting to see the fellow drop. But he didn't drop. This rather astonished me, but



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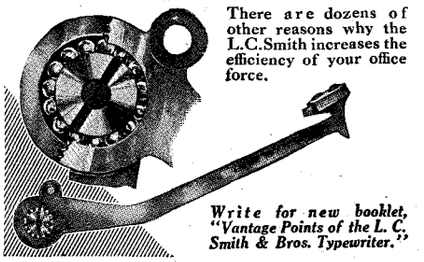

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there was more astonishment in store—he hadn't moved. Putting in another cartridge, again I fired and again I looked. The upright antlers were still there *in statu quo*. "Thomas," I said to myself, "is thee daft or dreaming?" The question was not an unreasonable one, and to satisfy myself whether I was either or both again I loaded up and again banged away. Before I had time to note the result of the last shot the guide rushed in out of breath.

"What are you shooting at?" he asked.

"A bull moose; there he stands; don't you see his head sticking out from behind that tree?"

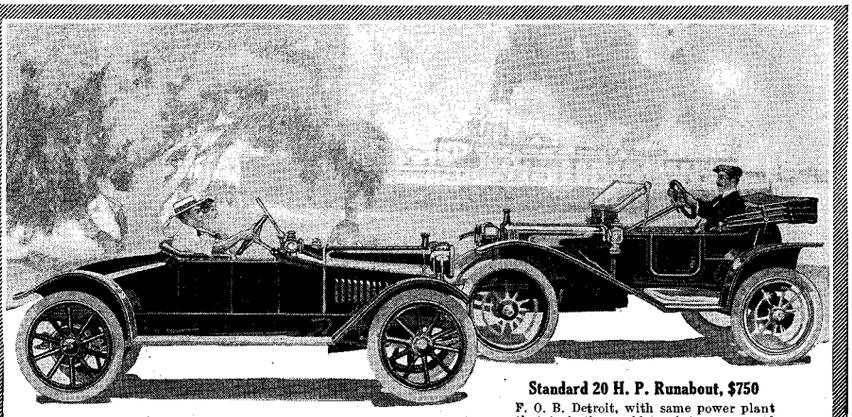
With a loud laugh he replied, "Yes, I see it; I saw it this morning; and I would advise you to waste no more of your cartridges on the turned-up root of an old cedar stump."

A cedar stump! Shades of the mighty Nimrod, had it come to this? Could it be possible that my eyes could see no difference 'twixt a moose's head and a cedar stump? The guide's pill was a bitter one, yet I swallowed it; and then asked him if he had found the rug. He said no; that he had looked under the butt of every fallen tree, but couldn't find it. "Well," I said, "I will go and get the rug, and in the meantime you keep your eye on that root and tell me if it moves." I then left him mumbling something to himself about the probability of a cedar stump moving.

On my return, I decided that he should go to the lower end of the lake and "call," for if the pair of moose did come in they would be likely to visit the cove. After he left, I looked for the cedar root and it wasn't there. The stump, or whatever it was, had vanished. Here was a mystery, and not a pleasant one for a sport to ponder on, especially if he prides himself on being a tolerably good shot. Again I looked and then rubbed my eyes in wonder. The stump was back again and in the identical spot it had occupied before.

Just at this moment I heard the guide give a "call" on his birch-bark horn. No echo followed it, for the woods were still soaking wet; but it sounded very like the plaintive call of a disconsolate lady moose, and its effect upon the antlers of my cedar stump was magical. They dropt at once out of sight and in a second or two reappeared. The mystery was solved. It was a moose indeed, but only a cow moose. She had been standing like a statue, and what I thought were antlers were only her big ears which, standing straight up and thrown forward, really looked like the pair of antlers my son had described.

The reason why my three shots had missed her was plain enough. She had been standing between two trees, with her head turned toward me almost at right angles with her body, and the bullets had all entered the intercepting tree which, in the uncertain light, I had mistaken for the foreshoulder of a moose. At the sound of the birch-bark horn she changed the position of her ears, and then I had no doubt about her sex. Nor was her gentleman attendant far away. The male moose, tho always watchful over his mistress, is very careful to keep in the background if he scents danger in the air. He heard the guide's call and, as he moved up and down behind the shelter of the trees, gave his answer. It was not a loud one, but it was loud enough to reach the ear of his *frau*,



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F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, 110 inch wheelbase, $850.

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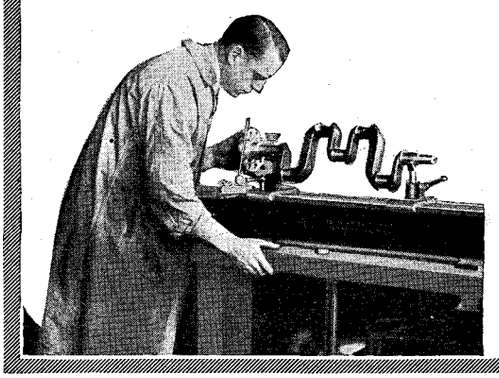

Hupmobile crankshafts must prove themselves perfect and true—not once, but twice—before they are passed to the motor assembly.

The photographic reproduction shows the first—and most important—of the two tests.

The operator is testing the alignment of the main crankshaft bearings with an infallible little piece of mechanism.

This is a Brown & Sharpe dial indicator. It registers variations so minute and invisible to the naked eye as *one half* of *one thousandth* of *one inch*.

If the indicator shows even the slightest deflection from the correct size, the shaft is not acceptable.

After this the crankshaft is tested on "V" blocks, which hold it in exactly the same position as in actual running in the motor. Here the shaft must run absolutely true to center on all bearings to pass final inspection.

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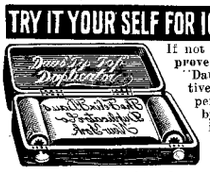

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and affectionate enough to arouse her jealousy.

A moose wife is somewhat of a stickler for conjugal propriety, it appears, and is quick to resent her husband's flirtations. In this instance the female began to scold as soon as she heard the bull answer the guide's loving call. The calls were about fifteen minutes apart, but the female kept an eye on her mate, and scolded him when the horn sounded the second time. The story continues:

At this moment a far-away bark or rather a half-bark and a half-grunt struck our ear. It was another bull moose answering the call and his answer was bold and clear. The "unfaithful hubby" that had been strutting so proudly heard it too, and the effect on him was curious. He stopt his strutting instantly and became as quiet as a lamb.

Again came the far-off bark, but this time much nearer than before. The guide answered it with a low, plaintive call intended to indicate that her counterfeit cowship was extremely delighted to have her R. S. V. P. answered so promptly.

The birch-bark horn was now laid aside, for the bull was coming with mighty strides, breaking the branches under his feet and crashing his antlers against the trees. In the meanwhile the lady moose on my left had stept out into the water. Tho I did not see her, I could hear her drinking, and also heard her mate wade in, splashing the water around him. But the other chap we were so eagerly waiting for was quiet. Not a sound came from his direction. He was either stealing down to the water on tiptoe or standing still and listening. And thus the minutes passed. The pair of moose lovers had drunk their fill, and now we heard them in the darkness nibbling at the lily-pads.

To the right where I was lying, and perhaps fifteen feet away, was another piece of ground with a wet, sticky bottom of gray clay, and in this I first saw the footprints of the Big Moose of Little Tobique. Turning myself to the moose lovers on the left and looking toward the right, I saw the flash of a light. My first thought was that the guide had struck a match to light his path toward me. But quickly as the flash came, just as quickly did it disappear. I laid for a moment puzzled, and then saw what puzzled me still more, a star peeking through the trees and close to the earth. While I was wondering what business a star had there when there was none overhead, it suddenly flickered out. In a fraction of a second a double star took its place. My comprehension at last was master of the situation. The light of the match, the star and the big double star were one and the same—phosphorescent gleams from the eyes of the big moose. He had crept stealthily down to the water and was now close to me—so close that his breathing—and he had no "bellows to mend"—was plainly audible. I was lying behind a log and at one time fancied he might take a notion to step over it and drive me into the earth with those big feet of his. But he didn't. I had my electric lamp with me and turned its rays to the right and to the left of me, then to my head and to my feet; yet I

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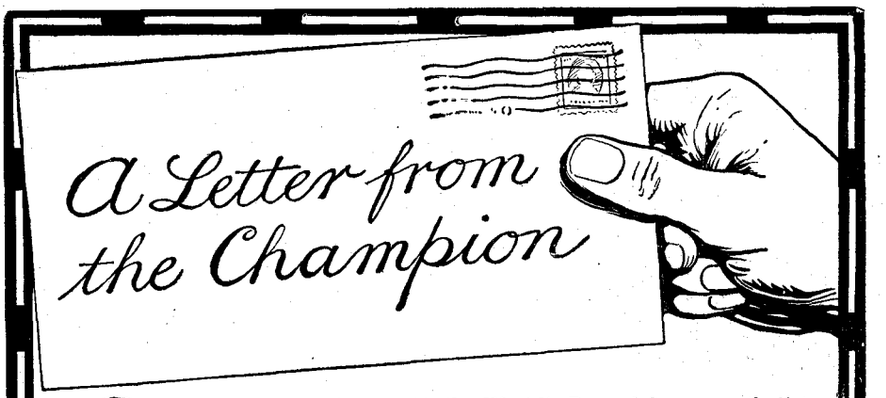
saw nothing around me but the ghostly cedar branches. However, the three moose must have seen the illumination, and yet, strange to say, it didn't startle them. Just then I heard a whistle out on the road. It mocked the note of a bird and was a signal from the guide that the moose had passed him on the road to the water. Ah, he little knew how near I was to the big fellow! However, there was one thing that I knew—it was essential that I get away, and get away quickly, lest some tale-bearing zephyr should inform the intelligent noses of these animals that a human being was on their track. And yet I was afraid to leave until the big fellow would step into the water. This would show me that his suspicions were lulled. Nor could I shoot, because I couldn't see him. Had the guide been with me he might have handled the electric lamp, and its flash would have been sufficient to direct my aim had I been disposed to take advantage of it—which I would not have done, for such an act would have been unlawful.

My hunting experience has often placed me in situations of intense excitement and anxiety, but none of them contained as much of either as the present one. I waited, it seemed to me, an age for the big fellow to move. At last he made one step into the water, and now came my chance.

Leaving the blankets and rug where they lay, Mr. Martindale stole quietly off. He knew that if he frightened the animals they would be hard to find the next day. To conclude:

At three o'clock the following morning we were up and ready for our parts in the last act of our moose drama. A light breakfast, and then with our rifles and electric lamp we trudged again through the mud, the wet, and the pitch-like darkness. Twas no wonder that the mile and a half to the lake seemed like a dozen of them. Slowly and silently we trod, for we were certain the moose were in the water, and the noisy break of a branch or a stumble would have ended our hope of getting a crack at them. As we came nearer the cove, we listened and caught the welcome sound of splashing. They were there. But now the most difficult part of our journey lay before us—the entrance to the cedar point and through the cedar swamp. There were two paths; one by way of the cove and the other in which we would follow the footsteps of our moose No. 3. We took the latter, thinking that all three animals would likely be together in the cove. I led the way, pointing the light to the ground. The guide followed, both of us treading carefully and shying away from every dead twig. We could not have trod with more circumspection had the road been paved with dynamite. Three old dead trees lay in our path. They were without bark and so slippery with rain that both of us thought it safer to get over them on our hands and knees. Then came the soft strip of gray mud; then a couple of rotten and moss-covered spruce logs; and then the clump of cedars. To get inside of the dense cover of the latter we were again forced to resort to our hands and knees, and so crawled into our lair. The day had not yet broken and the darkness was impenetra-



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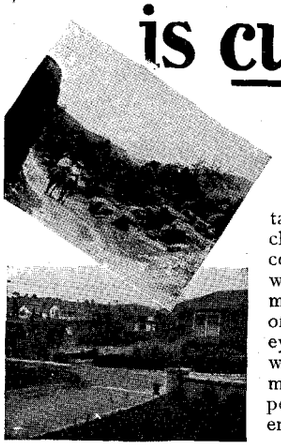

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ble. There was but one thing to do—or rather two things—wait and listen. We felt sure that if the moose would remain till dawn our victory was certain. And thus in the darkness, waiting and listening, we passed the anxious minutes, hoping and praying for the dawn. It came at last, yet when it did, and I looked into the cove, my eyes as yet saw nothing they could shape into a moose. My ears, however, were *en garde*, telling me plainly that a moose, perhaps the big fellow himself, was at the bottom of all that wading and splashing. And then my eyes began to get their work in. Something, that in the glimmer of the breaking day they took to be the top of a fallen tree, had changed its shape. 'Twas not a tree now, but a moose, and a monstrous one. Was it a bull or a cow? I couldn't tell, for its back was toward me and its head in the water. But our doubt was of short duration. A few minutes, and the great beast turned around and started on a walk straight toward us. And now luck was at my elbow ready to do her part in the capture of the big fellow. Following the line of the shore he came directly around the cedar point where we were waiting for him. His appearance as he walked majestically around the point in the light of the hazy morning reminded me of the picture of a "mammoth" that I had seen in my boyhood days, painted upon the side of a building and used by the firm as their trade-mark.

To return to the big fellow. He seemed in no hurry, but stepped along as if time were made for slaves and not for a bull of his dignity. He had evidently eaten his fill and was on his way to some favored spot where he might rest and sleep, and so prepare himself for another night's flirtation. But, alas! the best laid plans of a moose, like those of mice and men, "aft gang aglee." Leisurely he approached until he came within range. Then the sharp crack of a rifle rang out on the air and the flirtation days of the "Big Moose of Little Tobique" were ended forever.

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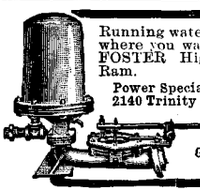

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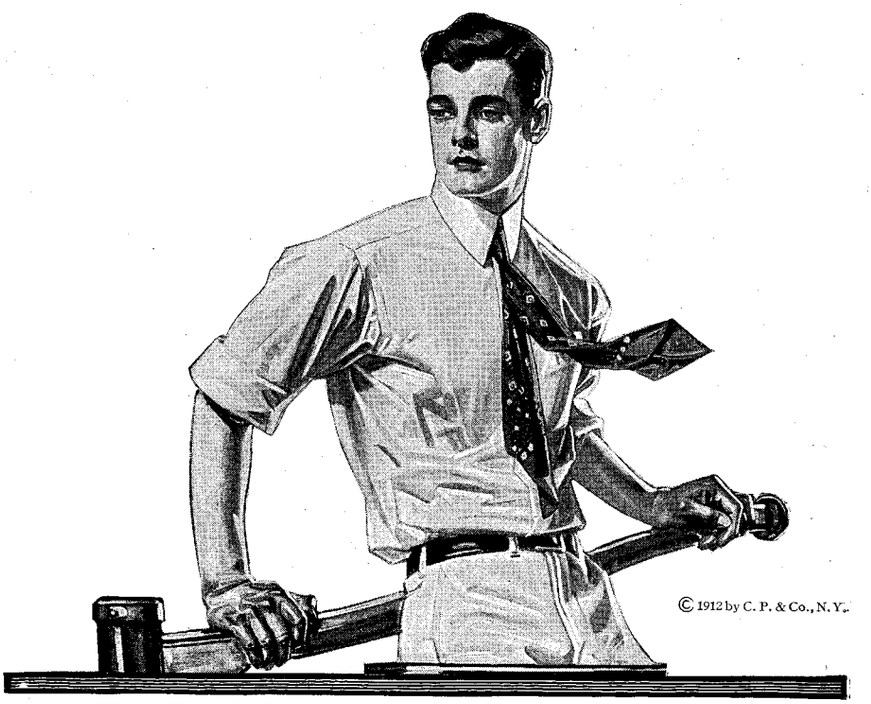

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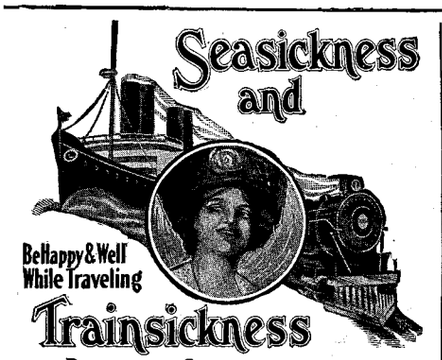

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Merely Muddy.—" People are allus imprest," said Grandpa Stubblegrass, " by what they can't see through. Many a stream gits credit fur bein' deep when it's only muddy."—*Washington Star.*

Not in Sentence.—" Doesn't your choir sing at the prison any more? "

" No, several of the prisoners objected on the ground that it wasn't included in their sentences."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Other Way.—BACON—" Did you say he awoke one day to find himself famous? "

EGBERT—" No; I said he dreamed he was famous and then he woke up."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Tender Spot.—" What have you done toward punishing lawbreakers? "

" Well," replied the shady police officer, " I have done a great deal toward hurting their feelings by taking their money away from them."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 9.—Mulai Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, abdicates and goes to Paris to reside.

August 12.—Rebels attack Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and are repulsed.

August 13.—J. E. F. Massenet, composer of grand operas, dies in Paris at the age of 70.

August 14.—American sailors on guard at the United States Legation and the Presidential Palace at Managua repulse a band of rebels.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 9.—The Senate passes the Panama Canal Bill by a vote of 47 to 15.

President Taft vetoes the Wool Tariff Bill.

The Senate passes a bill prescribing penalties for interference with wireless messages on the high seas, and providing for government regulation of interstate radio communication.

August 10.—The President designates Secretary of State Knox a Special Ambassador to represent him personally at the funeral of Mutsuhito, late Emperor of Japan, on September 12.

August 12.—The Bourne amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, providing for a zone system of parcels post, is passed by the Senate.

Representative Theron Catlin, Republican, of Missouri, is unseated and the contestant, P. F. Gill, Democrat, is seated.

August 13.—The President sends to the Senate the nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, to be Minister to Greece.

The Senate passes the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, containing a clause permitting post-office employees to organize but not to affiliate with striking labor unions.

The House passes the Wool Tariff Bill over President Taft's veto.

August 14.—The House and Senate conferees agree on the Canal Bill.

President Taft vetoes the Steel Tariff Bill and the House immediately passes it over his veto.

The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Democratic majority in the House agree to vote for a one-battleship program.

President Taft vetoes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill and the House fails to pass it over his veto.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock begins an investigation of the charge made by Senator La Follette that his mail had been tampered with by employees of the department.

GENERAL.

August 13.—Horace Howard Furniss, famous Shakespearean scholar, dies at Philadelphia, aged 78.

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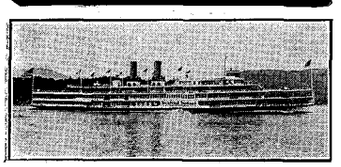

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